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Cross Purposes At Geneva

The Geneva naval conference involves so many technicalities that its intricacies are difficult to follow. Though it was suggested by President Coolidge an attempt is being made to show that it was a conspiratorial attempt by Great Britain to secure for herself control of the seas. Stripped of verbiage, the case in a nutshell appears to be this; Great Britain went into the conference with the hope of obtaining large reductions in naval expenditure, because economies are of vital importance to her at the present time; the United States may have gone into it in good faith, but beyond doubt influences very powerful at Washington are anxious to make the conference an excuse for vastly increased and unnecessary naval expenditures. The United States is glutted with the money of Europe and interested parties want to spend this money in naval armaments to an extent far exceeding the demands of national security. The attitude of Japan is most praiseworthy, for though an island empire she has meekly accepted the proposition that her tonnage shall not exceed three fifths of that of Great Britain and the United States, and she is all for economy.

The pre-war contention of Great Britain was the two-power standard; that is, a navy equal to that of any two other world powers. Owing to her dependence on the seas for food supplies and the world girdling Empire she had to defend, other nations, with the exception of Germany, accepted this as rational. So soon as the war was over there arose a demand that the United States should have the greatest navy in the world, just because she had more money than any other country in the world. The purely commercial and braggadocio character of this agitation was indicated by the fact it started in Baltimore, a ship-building centre. Almost unknown to the rest of the world, the United States soon attained naval parity with Great Britain. This situation, very dangerous theoretically to security, was acquiesced in by Great Britain in part because she regarded a war with the United States as "unthinkable," in part because she was economically unable to compete, in part because the public at large was unaware of what was going on. The editor of *Saturday Night* recalls his own surprise two or three years ago when present at a private discussion of Japanese relations in New York, at hearing Japan's chief financial adviser at Washington state that the United States had reached naval parity with Great Britain and that the alarmists who were spouting about the Japanese "peril" (the same gang who are just now exploiting the British "peril") were talking nonsense. On investigation the statement as to naval parity proved to be true.

War between Great Britain and the United States is to the average citizen of either country unthinkable, but it is not unthinkable to the armament boosters, and especially to the group of Baltimore chauvinists of which Frank Kent and H. L. Mencken are types. Security lies mainly in the fact that the gentry who are opposing an agreement to limit the aggressive power of cruisers to six inch guns, are actuated by motives merely commercial and boastful,—"keeping up with the Joneses" so to speak. Londoners, incensed at the recurrence of anti-British propaganda are hardly aware of the fact that large numbers of widely circulated United States newspapers are owned by wealthy and unscrupulous blacklegs, and conducted by hirelings whose pens are facile enough, but whose discussions of international affairs are about as intelligent as the barking of chained farm-dogs. They are annoying but not really dangerous. It is rather dispiriting however, to find a newspaper of such fine traditions as the New York "Herald-Tribune," mouthpiece of the Coolidge administration, trying to gannom its readers with the assertion that the United States needs large cruisers with eight-inch guns to defend its coast-wise traffic, when experience has shown that such defence is most effectively maintained by submarines and airplanes.

Great Britain's needs in the matter of cruisers are fixed by geographical conditions, and are more or less uncontrollable, and the best proof of her pacific (and economic) intentions is her endeavor to reduce the armaments of such vessels to the lowest possible figure.

World's Educationists In Canada

Few international conventions that have been held in Canada equal in importance the second biennial conference of the World Federation of Education Associations which meets at the University of Toronto throughout the week of August 7th. This federation was organized at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1925, as a result of a preliminary gathering at San Francisco in 1923, and it is a great honor to Canada that the city of Toronto should have been chosen as meeting place so early in the history of a great international movement. Already large numbers of British teachers have arrived in this country to attend, and by the time the gathering is in full swing nearly every nation in Europe, every section of the Empire, many republics of the Western hemisphere and great Oriental countries like China, Japan and India will be represented.

Few changes in our time have been more momentous than the broadening of the scope of education and of the horizons of educationists in the past thirty years. Nearly everyone who has gotten anywhere in the world owes something to one or two teachers whom he cherishes in fond remembrance. But it is to be feared that a candid retrospect would recall other teachers whose ministrations were almost harmful. The old fashioned channels of a teacher's life undoubtedly had a narrowing effect on the mind and temperament. The reaction in the average instructor of constant daily association with unformed minds who take his or her intellectual superiority for granted are not always healthy. No classes of the community are in greater need of mixing with others and forming wider contacts than teachers and clergymen. Such conferences as this, which are the culmination of lesser national conferences in various parts of the world, are a splendid stimulus. At the Edin-

burgh Conference two years ago Canadian participants were profoundly impressed with the cosmopolitan nature of the assemblage. (In itself educative), with the free and facile interchange of ideas, the goodwill and enthusiasm, the vastly extended range of educational interests in comparison with the past, and, last but not least, the underlying possibilities of better international understandings. Every gathering of educationists implies a large subsequent infiltration of ideas among the young people of innumerable communities. A world-body of educationists represents enormously extended backgrounds. Consequently it would be quite impossible to over-rate the importance of the present biennial conference.

Visiting Orators Take Notice

Recently Toronto had the doubtful honor of entertaining once more a heavy-jowled flannel-mouth known as "Judge" J. F. Rutherford, Grand Vizier of the "Russellites" or the International Bible Students' Association, together with some thousands of his followers. What the said Rutherford is a "Judge" of we do not know,—perhaps of cigars, perhaps of fat swine,—perhaps he is called "Judge" by way of persiflage, just as an elevator man is called "Cap". What we wish to emphasize is that "Judges" and wandering orators of the Rutherford type are unwelcome guests. This is we hope the last occasion on which the Russellite Chieftain and his mob of "students" will be allowed to misuse important civic property like the Canadian National Exhibition Grounds. The average international convention is more than welcome in Toronto but its citizens want no more "Russellite" gatherings here. Such conventions bring small gain, since most of the delegates travel in "tin lizzies" and bring their dough-nuts with them.

Rutherford is no stranger in Toronto. He comes round every once in a while heralded by a slogan of which he is the author: "Millions Now Living Will Never Die." There is no harm in his cherishing that delusion; but when he violates the law of hospitality by abuse of the British Empire (which he regards as a section of one of the beasts of the Apocalypse); when he traduces every reputable clergyman and every well-to-do citizen in the community, he is going a little too far. It is true that he is equally abusive of fellow citizens in the United States but let him stay on his own soil and hurl his mud there. This same Rutherford spent a term in a detention camp after the United States entered the Great War, and prior to that time the "Russellites" had been in trouble with Canadian authorities because their extensive publishing department had sold out to Bernstorff and was caught in the act of distributing pro-German propaganda in Canadian towns and cities.

The war is over and peace-loving people are willing to let by-gones be by-gones, but they do object to wandering blatherskites and professional liars starting the war all over again on Canadian soil. That Rutherford is a lying demagogue is apparent from the text of his addresses, in which he exploits the old fallacy that there is

one law for the rich and another for the poor, a condition which is certainly not true of Canada, or any part of the British Empire. Clerical dialecticians may be left to answer his attacks on Christianity and refute the charge that their master is Satan, if they wish. The day that the "common people" yield to his appeal and "forsake organized Christianity and its clergy as the instruments of the devil" will be a hey-day for Satan if that historic person still happens to be going about like a roaring lion. When the "Judge" indulges in tirades against capital and capitalists as oppressors of the common people, he not only prompts curiosity as to his own bank account, but utters a dangerous falsehood. It is true that there has been a great accumulation of capital in the hands of a comparatively small group, but it is also true, especially in America, that never have conditions been so good for the poor; never at any time in the history of mankind was labor so well rewarded, never was so much practical philanthropy practiced for the care of the weak and needy, never was so much capital freely available for the care and comfort of the underprivileged. Only a fool or a liar could deny these facts.

The reason this loquacious "Judge" has received so much attention of late is that he managed to bulldoze his way into control of the air during the progress of the Russellite convention of Toronto. He gave credit for this, not to himself, but to "Jehovah, the only true God," who, he said had "graciously used the National Broadcasting Company for his divine purposes." The tribal god of the Russellites certainly gained no popularity with users of radio thereby; their deliberations were a nightly nuisance in the air. On the night of July 21st reputable fathers of families anxious to listen in on the progress of the Dempsey-Sharkey prize fight were kept out by the high power oratory at the Toronto Coliseum. On Sunday, July 24th the religiously inclined were prevented from hearing their favorite message because the leather-lunged Rutherford had the air. Millions now living would rather die than be compelled to listen very often to his discourses.

John G. Kent A Great Organizer

The death of the late John G. Kent, of Toronto, for seventeen years Manager of the Canadian National Exhibition, greatest of all annual expositions, removed a man who of late years had attained world-wide fame among those interested in the special activities with which he was identified. Few men anywhere conducted so vast an international correspondence or was more frequently appealed to as an adviser by people in many lands. His imperturbable amiability led him to freely give of his time to all who sought his counsel, and his personal character was as admirable as his organizing ability.

The Canadian National Exhibition during the fifty years of its existence has had but three managers, representing various stages of national development, and each performed great service in accordance with the



THE SMILING PRINCE

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is back in Canada to justify once more his claim to be a fellow Canadian fraternizing with established friends. It is now eight years since he first came to this country, and affection has been cemented by succeeding visits. Since he was last here the Prince has visited Africa and South America, and on June 23rd last celebrated his 33rd birthday.

conditions of his time. The first was the late H. J. Hill, the second the late J. Orlando Orr who took charge just when the institution seemed at the parting of the ways, and the third was John G. Kent, who brought it to its present status and wide international recognition. So admirable was the machine which he had created that it had reached a stage where it almost ran itself, so that in the long months of Mr. Kent's illness his mind was at rest in the knowledge that this year, as in years gone by, all would be well done.

The C. N. E. has always enjoyed a superb asset in the Board of able leaders of commerce, industry and agriculture who have unselfishly given their services to help maintain its unique position. It was as one of this group that Mr. Kent, who at a comparatively early age had attained affluence in business entered its service. Singularly enough it was as a breeder of pedigreed dogs that he first became identified with the Board, but his business knowledge soon made him a valuable factor in all its activities. Thus when Dr. Orr died, in 1910, he was the logical man to take the helm, and was fortunately in a position to give all his time to the development of the Exhibition as a truly international enterprise. His standing may be realized from the fact that he was appealed to come to England himself and bring his staff with him when in the first year of the Empire Exposition at Wembley it appeared that the enterprise was likely to encounter disaster. In all parts of the Empire and in every section of the United States his prestige was recognized.

What used to astonish everybody was how a man apparently so easy-going, who was hardly known to utter a sharp or peremptory word, managed to make the vast and intricate machine under his control run like clockwork. But the secret lay in the fact that he had every detail in his mind and allowed nothing to disturb him. The staff-laborers of such an institution are intensive in the hot period of the year. When everybody else is holidaying the Exhibition executives are called on to work sixteen hours a day and deal with all sorts of importunities and harassments. But Mr. Kent's urbanity and grasp of routine were never upset, and his word was as good as his bond. No wonder then that he was widely beloved in his home city, and immensely respected by thousands elsewhere, who had come in contact with him.

Quebec to Stamp Out Speeding

Hon. J. L. Perron, Minister of Roads for the Province of Quebec, is resolved to do what in him lies—and, as he is a dynamo for energy, that means a good deal—to stamp out "speeding." The automobile accidents in the Province have latterly been reaching alarming proportions as Premier Taschereau took occasion to point out, the other day, in expressing his warm approval of the stringency of the measures that Mr. Perron is instituting against those who violate the speed limit. As an instance of how he proposes to give such offenders "a taste of his quality," he has stated that speed traps are to be established on every public highway in the Province. He has doubled the number of motor cycle officers, and they have been distributed, at pretty frequent intervals, on the roads where experience has shown that there is the greatest tendency to infraction of the speed limit.

Moreover, the offenders are being dealt with in a way that is very little to their liking. Many of them, as is well known, do not care a hoot—either of their horns or of any other old kind—for a fine. But cancellation of their licenses is a horse of another color. And it is on license cancellation that Mr. Perron has fixed, in his efforts to "make the punishment fit the crime." In the week from the 6th to the 13th July, seventy-two licenses were suspended by his officers. Every single one of these seventy-two "suspenders" wrote to Mr. Perron himself, asking for leniency. But he refused all such appeals for mercy, and on the 13th—an unlucky day, indeed, for the delinquents!—he cancelled all the seventy-two licenses. That's the sort of stuff to give the "speeder." And it is not being given before it was needed either. Five of the motor cycle officers have been run down by automobile drivers lately. As the Minister observed, "Such men will dare anything, as they tried to kill the special officers who endeavored to stop them. The criminal court is the only way of dealing with such people."

Guelph Celebrates Centennial

A recent article in these columns on the career of the famous pioneer of development in Upper Canada, John Galt, was timely in view of the fact that the city of Guelph, one of the municipalities founded by him, is this summer celebrating its centennial. The growth of a centre is the growth of modern Canada in microcosm in a fuller sense than that of cities like Montreal and Toronto which, through adventitious circumstances, have attained much larger populations. The smaller cities naturally retain a closer touch with the countryside than the greater centres, and perhaps reflect more of Canada's social and economic history.

The amazing extent of the association, national and international, which may grow up round a settlement in a hundred years, are illustrated in the centennial issue of the Guelph "Mercury" which itself dates back to 1867. The issue, embracing 132 pages, contains a marvellously complete presentation of the annals of Guelph and the district it serves. It is an achievement in which its editor, Mr. Innes McIntosh may well take pride. John Galt in his rosiest dreams could hardly have realized that the town planned would bring forth so ample and interesting a story, and that the press in the young land of his adoption, would grow to such dimensions.

The individuals that Guelph and Wellington County have sent forth to win fame in a larger sphere have been many. They have been renowned in almost every calling; but looking over the record the most phenomenal factor in a century of history is the number of famous railroaders Guelph has given to America. The record is perhaps unequalled by any other town of similar dimensions on the continent.

The list does not end with James J. Hill, one of the original projectors of the C. P. R., who later built the Great Northern system in the United States, nor with Sir Donald Mann of the Canadian Northern now merged

with Canadian National Railways,—a contribution to grain transportation, laid out with something akin to genius. It includes A. G. Wells, Vice President in charge of operations of the Santa Fe Railroad, and four of his brothers. Two, John Wells and the late Richard Wells, were prominently identified with the same corporation. Clarence Wells at the time of his death in 1912 was Secretary of the Mexico North Western Railroad. Ralph Wells, now retired, was general manager of the Los Angeles and Salt Lake R. R. now part of the Union Pacific system. The late W. B. Scott, a Guelph boy, was Vice President and General Manager of the Union Pacific and later President of the Texas and Louisiana Section of the Southern Pacific. But perhaps of all the coterie of railroad men bred in Guelph the greatest was Joseph Hobson, born in 1834 and long chief engineer of the Grand Trunk; the man who built the Sarnia tunnel and reconstructed the great Victoria Bridge at Montreal.

Guelph possesses two institutions of international eminence. The Ontario Agricultural College was one of the earliest, and remains one of the greatest institutions of its kind in the world. It has added countless millions to the agricultural wealth of Canada and to many other countries whither its graduates have gone as missionaries of scientific agriculture. There is also the Ontario Reformatory created by the late Hon. W. J. Hanna on the suggestion of the late Joseph P. Downey, admittedly the finest correctional institution in any land. For these establishments, the Ontario Government and the people of the province at large may claim honor, but they add to the fame of the "Royal City" which John Galt founded on the banks of the Speed, a century ago.

Where There's There has been a lot said lately to the credit of sunlight as an agent of health. **Smoke** There's waste and emphasis has been placed on the necessity of keeping the atmosphere as clean as possible in order to prevent the filtering out of the ultra violet and other rays. This brings up the old question of smoke in the cities. Dr. George T. Moore, Ph.D., Director of the Missouri Botanical Garden, has studied the effect of smoke upon plant life and in the "Scientific American" he states that it is definitely deleterious. Sulphuric acid, readily produced from the sulphur in coal, is one of the principal causes of injury to trees, shrubs and kindred vegetation, but there are also other products of the distillation of coal which are toxic to plant life.

While there is not, unfortunately, at present the mass of experimental evidence to show what harm results when human beings breathe a smoke-ridden atmosphere that there is in the case of plants, such information as we have indicates a serious pathological effect, particularly in acute lung diseases, continues Dr. Moore. And some physicians regard the cutting off of the efficient rays of sunlight as even more injurious than the breathing of poisonous gases. Every day we take into our lungs a quantity of air that weighs seven or eight times as much as the food we consume. Elaborate precautions have been taken to insure the purity of food and every up-to-date community protects its water supply from pollution. Yet little attention is paid to the fact of whether the air we breathe contains substances harmful to health.

Giant stacks belching forth clouds of smoke were once regarded as the symbol of prosperity but nowadays when it is realized that smoke is mainly a product of incomplete combustion, it is not so considered, for it means that dollars and dollars are pouring into the atmosphere. Experiments conducted by the United States Bureau of Mines as well as by a number of heating engineers have demonstrated that even with soft coal it is possible to reduce the smoke of domestic furnaces from 50 to 75 per cent, merely by proper methods of handling. In industrial plants and railway locomotives smoke prevention is largely a question of management, engineering judgment and designing skill. There is no doubt that smoke can be reduced to a satisfactory minimum. The chief reason that it continues as an aggravated nuisance may be put down to human inertia.

Confer On Succession Duties

A sensible suggestion comes from the Calgary "Albertan" to the effect that representatives of the taxation departments of the different provinces should convene to discuss the whole question of succession duties or inheritance taxes, and devise means to avoid overlapping and double taxation. In Alberta the subject is an especially vital one because provincial taxation of this order has been increased by leaps and bounds during the past twenty years. A special grievance is that all life insurance has been taxable since 1922. It is estimated that total taxation of an estate of \$500,000 would reach somewhere in the neighborhood of \$71,000 as a first charge on the assets and seriously embarrass heirs for the time being.

As the "Albertan" points out the inheritance tax has become not only a burden but is a serious deterrent to the influx of capital to Alberta. One of the handicaps which the entire West labors under is the feeling among capitalists that there is too much inclination to ignore fixed economic laws in the legislature. With reference to the general subject of taxes, it says that the influence of the West has kept on the federal statute books laws detrimental to the whole of Canada. An instance is the income tax, very popular among the agrarian organizations because it is almost exclusively applied to dwellers in urban communities. A Toronto capitalist quoted by the "Albertan" stated that millions of dollars were being kept out of Canada because of the income tax and millions more of our own money were going out of the country for investment elsewhere; a situation which meant higher interest rates all over Canada. Unquestionably the desire to levy on capital and necessarily on production indirectly affects everybody, and the situation is complicated by varying systems which make matters difficult for any individual or company doing business in several provinces. Anything that can be done to simplify matters, and make investment conditions more equitable would in the end rebound to the benefit of all classes and all geographical sections.

Race Determined by Hair

HUMAN hair betrays race, nationalities, sex and probably age, the American Anthropological Association of the Central United States was informed at its annual meeting at Chicago by M. R. Bernstein, of New York City, a student at the University of Chicago, who has concluded detailed experiments with hair of all colors and grades. An Irishman's hair, for instance, has different weight than an Italian's, and an old Irishman's hair, Mr. Bernstein said he believed, would show a definite difference from a young Irishman's hair. This discovery has considerable importance in the realm of physical anthropology, Mr. Bernstein said, inasmuch as researchers may now have hair to work upon as well as skulls in making anthropological determination.



THEIR EXCELLENCIES PICNIC WITH NEW BRUNSWICK FISHERMEN. Recently Lord and Lady Willingdon visited the fishermen of McMaster's Island, near St. Stephen, N.B., which has never before been honored by a Vice Regal visit. The reception and picnic were given by Mr. and Mrs. Ayscough, of St. Andrews, N.B., who own the island. Their Excellencies were accompanied by Hon. W. F. Todd, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, and Mrs. Todd. Nowhere in all his travels has Lord Willingdon been more enthusiastically received, especially when he consented to be photographed with the population of the island. He is seen almost precisely in the centre of the picture, in the third row from the rear with Lady Willingdon by his side.

—Photo by R. L. Young, St. Stephen, N.B.

Stanley Baldwin's Career Misconceptions as to the Most English of Modern British Prime Ministers

By A. R. Randall Jones

THE British Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, at present on a visit to Canada, seems to be in danger of having an injustice, of a rather curious kind, done to him, in many of the despatches that reach this country from overseas. The constant references to his fondness for his pipe and to his attachment to the domestic hearth seem to convey the impression of a rather negative personality. For, after all, neither pipe-smoking nor the cultivation of the domesticities is so rare among Englishmen as to mark out the man addicted to either, or both, as in a class by himself. To this impression of a somewhat negative personality, the occasional half-contemptuous pen-portraits of him by Mr. Lloyd George, in the course of the latter's innumerable and voluminous screeds published in newspapers on this side of the Atlantic, as a possibly well-meaning, but certainly ineffectual, figure, have appreciably contributed.

But the impression is wrong. The portrayal of Mr. Baldwin as a spineless, "meek-as-Moses," colorless leader, filled not so much with the milk, as with the milk-and-water, of human kindness, is ludicrous in its inaccuracy. He has any amount of character and backbone and color about him. The color of his blood is red—and there is plenty of it—and the color of his politics is blue—the real Tory shade, warranted not to "run" in the wash.

There are five other men living today who have filled the august position of Premier of Great Britain, and Mr. Baldwin, in his make-up, has little in common with any one of them. There is certainly nothing about him of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's rugged picturesqueness or of his almost Quixotic idealism. But, almost as conspicuously, he lacks the shining and indisputable qualities, of various kinds, that distinguish the other four—Attitude, Latitude, Platitude and Ingratitude (as some wag, reviving and modifying an ancient *bon mot*, has dubbed them).

The present Premier has little or nothing of the brilliant parts—the personal magnetism, the noble oratorical gifts, with their perfection of form and style—that marked Lord Rosebery in his prime. Even less has he of Lord Balfour's versatility of mind and subtlety of intellect. He has no pretension to anything of the rare profundity of learning, or of the unequalled mastery of precise and pellucid language, that pertain to the great statesman whom it is still so hard to call anything but Mr. Asquith. And least of all does he bear any likeness to the perplexing and bewildering personality—compact, at one moment, of charm, and, at the next, of challenge—of Mr. Lloyd George of the silver tongue, inspired by the nimble wits.

YET Mr. Baldwin enjoys a popularity which, if it has never expressed itself with such fulsome adulation as in the case of some of these distinguished ex-Premiers, seems of a more satisfactory texture—likely to wear better. Indeed, it is not surprising that in England, at any rate, he should be widely and deeply popular. For Englishmen discern in him the qualities which, whether in their virtues or in their limitations, most of them like to think of as peculiarly their own.

It is rather remarkable, by the way, that of the nine men—Salisbury, Rosebery, Balfour, Campbell-Bannerman, Asquith, Lloyd George, Bonar Law, Ramsay MacDonald and Baldwin—who have held the British Premiership in the last thirty-three years, only three of them—Salisbury, Asquith and Baldwin—should have been Englishmen. And, in many ways, Mr. Baldwin is the most distinctively English of those three.

For, alike in manner and in mind, he is of the real John Bull type—a John Bull up-to-date, it is true, but still John Bull, for all that. In speech, he is plain and matter-of-fact, yet impressive. Not for him the "high falutin'" vague sentimentalities that sound so big and mean so little, the airy, fairy flowers of rhetoric. His manner, free from pomposity, vanity and self-assertion, is as direct as is his speech. And his mind is of a pattern to match. It is the sort of mind that rates character a good deal higher than cleverness, and that has small use for barren contention—that rest for worrying an argumentative bone to its last splinter that is a not unusual trait in the political kennels. It is a mind that works along sound and sane and logical lines. For though, to a certain extent, he may lack what has been termed "the glory of words," he has a tremendously just sense of facts.

Not only is Mr. Baldwin the most typically English of Premiers of recent years, he is also (with the possible exception of the late Lord Salisbury) the most typically Conservative of all Conservative leaders of the last sixty years. Disraeli was a genius—one can no more doubt that than one can doubt that a centipede has legs—and he led the Conservative party with supreme skill and con-

summate success; but he was never a Conservative. (Perhaps a genius never is). Lord Balfour's mind is both too speculative and too analytical for so pragmatic a party. Mr. Bonar Law was *persona grata* with Conservatives, on account of his strongly protectionist views on fiscal policy; but the Conservatism of the English countryside and of the English Church—and it is that kind of Conservatism that clutches the English heart-strings and calls men often back—was a sealed book to him, all his life long.

Not so with his successor of today. He is what is called a "captain of industry," it is true. But he is a countryman first and foremost, and, at his country place, Astley Hall, near Stourport, he leads the country life he loves. Agriculture, stock-breeding and participation in the usual recreations and duties of the English country gentleman—for many years he was a member of the Worcestershire County Council—all such things lie very near his heart.

He belongs to a family long established in the counties of Salop and Worcester, and known as leading ironmasters there for something like a hundred and fifty years. His father, the late Mr. Alfred Baldwin, founder of the firm of Baldwin's Ltd., and for some time chairman of one of the most important of British railroads, the Great Western Railway, was one of the pillars of Toryism in the English Midlands, and, for many years, was M.P. for the Bewdley division of Worcestershire, the same constituency that the present Premier has represented in Parliament for twenty years now. His mother was a clergyman's daughter, who numbered among her sisters the mother of Mr. Rudyard Kipling and the wife of Sir E. Burne-Jones.

THE Premier received his education at Harrow, the second most famous of the great schools of England, which has furnished six of the thirty-nine occupants of the Premiership, since that post first came into being with Sir Robert Walpole, and at Cambridge University, which has furnished fourteen of them. From Cambridge, in 1889, being then twenty-two years of age—he celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his birthday, by the way, on the 3rd of August—he went direct into his father's business in which he worked to such purpose that, in a very few years, he became its general manager. In this capacity, he identified himself with the business so closely that there was scarcely a man working for the huge concern whom he did not know personally. At the age of twenty-five, he married Miss Lucy Risdale, of Rottingdean, and their family consists of two sons and four daughters. The elder son, Oliver, is not "following in father's footsteps," politically, being regarded as a rather promising recruit to the Socialist party. This, however, is not an unknown phase in the career of scions of Tory families—it is often a kind of sowing of political wild oats on Young Hopeful's part.

In 1906 Mr. Baldwin's father died, and, though a few months before he had unsuccessfully contested Kidderminster in the Conservative interest—at that general election which resulted in such an overwhelming Tory *débâcle*—his business responsibilities, augmented by his father's death, sat so heavily on him that he made no other attempt to enter Parliament until two years after, when he was elected for the Beaulieu division. (The Baldwin family seat.) Those were the days when Mr. Lloyd George was just beginning to give the country "a taste of his quality" in earnest. To the whole Lloyd Georgian policy—"rare and refreshing fruit," budget, "death-to-the-Peers" and the rest of it—Mr. Baldwin was opposed, root and branch. And his speeches on the platform in those years lacked nothing of piquancy or of point.

For seven or eight years, he did not come much to the front in Parliament. Meantime, common protectionist beliefs had brought him into close association with Mr. Bonar Law, the Conservative leader, and, on the formation of the Coalition Government in 1916, he accepted the position of the latter's Parliamentary private secretary. His foot was on the first rung of the official ladder that was destined to lead him to the Premiership.

Then he became, in quick succession, a junior Lord of the Treasury and Financial Secretary to the Treasury—the latter, always an onerous, being, just then, an especially important office. It was while holding this office that he made, from his own private purse, the munificent gift of \$750,000 to the Exchequer. The gift was made anonymously, but the fact leaked out—much to Mr. Baldwin's annoyance, it is said. The intention of the gift was to evoke in other men with great possessions a desire to go and do likewise. But none of them did so. They may have gone away sorrowful, but they were resolved not to "part"—unless they got titles for their cash. And such funds go not to the national, but to party, coffers!

In 1921, he was appointed President of the Board of Trade, and, in this office, with his close and intimate knowledge of Labor, its ways and its needs, he showed himself emphatically the right man in the right place. As the next year went on, another general election became imminent, and Mr. Lloyd George was desirous that the Coalition should be continued, and that the Conservatives and that section of the Liberal party which he headed

should go to the country as a Coalition party, after the manner of the notorious "coupon" election held on the termination of the war.

LOYD GEORGE was reckoning without his host—or, rather, without his Bonar Law, and, it may be added, without his Stanley Baldwin. The former had previously retired from the Coalition Government—though he still retained the leadership of the Conservative party—and, in a position of greater freedom and less responsibility, was viewing the Coalition, and its redoubtable little head alike, in a different sort of perspective. Mr. Baldwin, too, had come to the conclusion that the Conservative cause and principles that he has always had at heart would not be much advantaged by keeping Mr. Lloyd George in power for ever. Indeed, he has always been accorded not a little of the credit for getting Mr. Bonar Law to "screw his courage to the sticking-plaster," in the matter of giving the fiery little Welshman a toss. Be that as it may, the momentous step was decided on, though it met with the unreserved opposition of Lord Balfour, Sir Austin Chamberlain, Lord Birkenhead and others, high in the counsels of the Conservative party, over whom Mr. Lloyd George seemed to have waved his magician's wand.

Accordingly, at a meeting of the Conservative party at the Carlton Club on the 14th October, 1922—henceforth to be reckoned an epochal date in British political history—Mr. Bonar Law came out, flat-footed, with the declaration that the party should fight the ensuing general election unfettered by any entangling alliance with the Lloyd Georgian wing of the Liberals; and that declaration received the emphatic endorsement of the meeting. The decision put new life and heart into the Conservatives throughout the country. They thought they had done enough of pulling chestnuts out of the fire for the self-styled "Man of the Mountains," and that (as was bluntly said) it was high time that "rooster's comb was cut." Its strategic soundness was at once demonstrated by the election which gave the Conservatives a majority of nearly eighty over all possible combinations. The Philistines had triumphed, and the Welsh Wizard and his following of "World-Betterers" were—and have since got—nowhere!

On the 24th October, 1922, Bonar Law became Premier and, the faint-hearts of the party continuing to sulk, like Achilles, in their tents, Mr. Baldwin was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. In that capacity, he went to the United States on a mission to fund the British debt in that country. He accomplished this, but it must be added, on terms that have subsequently come in for a good deal of severe criticism.

On his return, it soon became apparent that Bonar Law's Premiership would be short-lived. He was in failing health and unable to attend Parliament. In his absence Mr. Baldwin led the House of Commons, while Lord Curzon presided at the meetings of the Cabinet. Then, on the 23rd May, he resigned, and, two days later, the King entrusted Mr. Baldwin with the Premiership. Some people held that Lord Curzon had the better claim to it, on the ground of longer and more intimate knowledge of affairs, and even of superior ability. But the fact that he was a Peer militated against him, the country manifestly desiring that the Premier should be in the Commons. In any event, it is the general view that the King's choice has been amply justified.

THE days of Mr. Baldwin's first Premiership were few and evil. The unemployment question was pressing for solution, and he believed that in a change in the country's fiscal system was to be found the best available remedy for the untoward situation. But he felt precluded, by Mr. Bonar Law's pledge of the year before, from introducing any such change until another general election had been held. Accordingly, Parliament was dissolved, on his advice, and the general election that followed gave no party a clear majority. His Ministry was then defeated in the House of Commons by a combination of Laborites and Liberals, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald acceded to the Premiership, with the support of the same combination continued to him for several months. Mr. Lloyd George was trying to "get even."

The Labor Ministry received a resounding defeat at the elections held in 1924, and the Liberals were almost wiped out. In a House of 615 members, the Conservatives had a majority of 220 over all parties. And again Mr. Baldwin became Premier, with the fostering of conciliation and fellowship, and the return of good trade and prosperity, his avowed policy.

His path has not been strewn with roses. Labor troubles in the country, where the "dole" system—a heritage of woe!—has encouraged the wish to shirk, and in the House, where the rough and rowdy, if numerically small, section of the Labor party delights in spitting its venom at worthy traditions, have made the science of governance in Great Britain a heavy and thankless task. But he meets both the kicks and the kisses of political fortune and public life with the same imperturbable mien, the same unruffled temper and the same unclouded brow. Still he retains his old unshakable confidence in those principles of Conservatism to which he has adhered all his life long as, in the long run, the surest safeguard alike for the liberties of the people and for the stability of the Throne. And his pluck, pertinacity and patriotism are surely, if slowly, winning out. The old British watchwords still ring out as clear as in old days, and still they find a people responsive to their call.



HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V. Who has sent two of his sons to Canada in honor of her Diamond Jubilee. The portrait is from a miniature painted prior to the great war by Joshua Smith, R.B.A., now a resident of Toronto.



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Some Notable "Retractions"

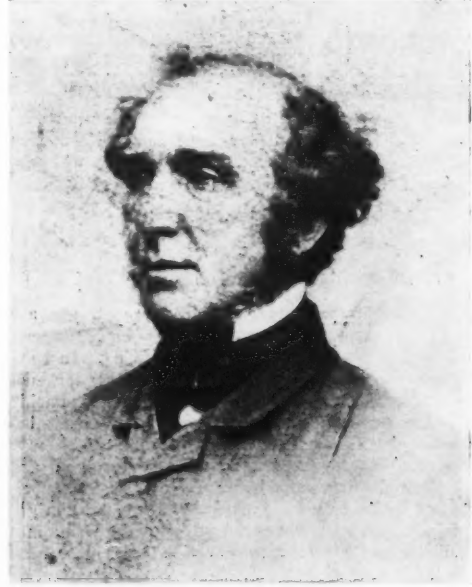
The settlement of the Sapero-Ford libel suit by a so-called "retraction" from Mr. Ford as publisher of the "Dearborn Independent" and expressions of regret that his weekly had, without his knowledge, attacked the Jews has interested his fellow townsmen deeply. Detroit "Saturday Night" immediately secured the co-operation of Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and others and secured similar "retractions" from various august denizens of the spirit world. The results of its initiative are published below:

"MY ATTENTION has been called to a document generally known as the Ten Commandments, purporting to be a set of rules for human conduct drawn up by myself and published to the world on Mount Sinai. In the multitude of my activities I had not had a chance until this time to acquaint myself with the contents of this document. Having considered it carefully, I wish to say that while the Commandments may be academically sound, there are several that are plainly of such an impractical nature that they cannot be expected to govern modern life. I regret that my name has been attached to a code that is so restrictive and intolerant, and I shall see that hereafter nothing is uttered under Mosaic auspices that could possibly cause complaint or hurt the feelings of anyone."
 (Signed) "MOSES."

"IT HAS been brought to my attention that an unauthorized version of my military career under the title of Caesar's Commentaries has been given wide circulation, even to the extent of being taught in the public schools. While on earth, I was too busy to acquaint myself with the contents of this book, which was written by my adjutant, whom I trusted implicitly.

"I am more than pained to find that the Commentaries are written in a bombastic, boastful vein, not at all in common with my modest, retiring disposition. The continued laudatory use of the word 'Caesar' seems to me in extremely bad taste in a book that Caesar is supposed to have written.

"After reading this book, I am more than ever convinced that Brutus and the rest of the boys were sore about something on the Ides of March when they bumped me off. I suspected at the time that some of them did not like me, but couldn't understand why until I learned in



JAMES PEARSON WELLS
 In a recent issue SATURDAY NIGHT published an unknown portrait of Sir John A. Macdonald from a collection of pictures of public men of the sixties made by the late J. P. Wells, M.P. of North York. Many readers will be interested to see the above picture of Mr. Wells, himself an eminent public man in his day. He was born in 1822 on the site of what is now the town of Aurora. His father, John Wells, served with distinction in the war of 1812, and witnessed the fall of Gen. Brock. His mother was a sister of Samuel Lount, who was executed for participation in the rebellion of 1837. J. P. Wells was already prominent in the local politics of York County when he was first elected to the old Parliament of Canada in 1863, and he also represented North York in the first Confederation Parliament of 1867, voluntarily retiring in 1872. Though he was a staunch Reformer he had many friends among the Fathers of Confederation of all political stripes. Mr. Wells died in Aurora in 1896.

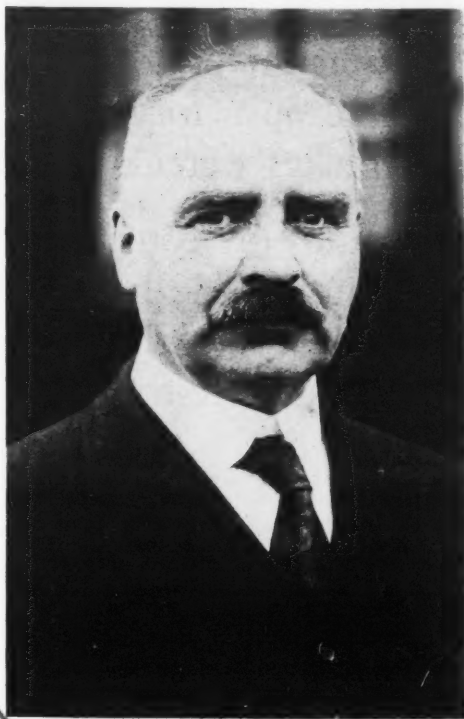
the pages of my Commentaries that I was vain, inclined to brag, and generally hard-boiled.
 (Signed) "JULIUS CAESAR."

"IN THE multitude of my activities, I had not until recently acquainted myself with the fact that a very large number of plays and sonnets had been in circulation under the name of William Shakespeare. Upon learning that such was the fact, I made a careful survey of these writings, and I was shocked beyond expression to find that they contained much matter of questionable moral worth, together with many words that would not do for use in polite mixed society. When a man of the name of Bacon asked me if he could use my name as the author of certain plays—wishing himself to remain anonymous for political reasons—I gave my consent without stopping to think that he might betray my confidence.

"I am particularly vexed to know that I have been given credit through all these years for writing that monstrous libel on the Hebrew character, *The Merchant of Venice*. It is an unpardonable appeal to the grossest racial prejudices, and it paints a false and utterly unjust picture of the commercial keenness of the Jew. Any but the most prejudiced author would know that when Shylock demanded a pound of flesh, he did so only in a spirit of innocent fun, as there was no market for human meat in Venice at that time. To my great regret I have learned that the Jews generally not only resent the publication of this play as promoting anti-Semitism, but regard me as their enemy. It seems unreasonable of them to jump at such a conclusion just because of a published attack on an individual portrayed as typical of their race.

"The facts that Jews do not buy my works as readily as they might, that Shylock has sued me for libel and that my heirs are shortly to put on a Shakespearean revival, have nothing to do with this statement. I make it from a full heart. Once and for all, I wish to make it clear that Bacon did write Shakespeare."
 (Signed) "WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE."

"MY ATTENTION has been called to the fact that a large number of Carthaginians resented what they erroneously believed to be my attitude in regard to the destruction of their city while I was on earth. It never occurred to me that anybody could take offense simply because I was always crying 'Carthage must be destroyed'."



PREMIER DESIGNATE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
 Owing to the grave illness of Hon. John Oliver, Premier of British Columbia, his duties have been assumed by Hon. J. D. MacLean, Minister of Education.

but it seems that the Carthaginians had become unusually touchy from living in the hot African climate. When their city actually was destroyed, some of them blamed my activities for it.

"As a matter of fact, I didn't realize that I was knocking Carthage. I was so occupied with my numerous affairs that when I got up in the Roman senate and yelled, 'Ceterum censeo Carthaginem esse delendam!' I didn't even know what I was saying. My orations were all written by my secretary, anyhow, and most of them were read to the senate by Cicero. Had I appreciated even the general nature of these orations, to say nothing of the details, I would without hesitation have forbidden myself to orate any more. But you know how it is with a politician: he just talks and talks and talks without realizing what he is saying.

"I offer my sincere apology to the Carthaginians for the wrongs that they seem to think I have done them. I understand that Carthage was a great trading nation, with plenty of money, which makes my pulling this boner the more inexcusable."
 (Signed) "MARCUS PORCIUS CATO."

"I WAS amazed and horrified to learn recently that in a moment of inadvertence, I had signed a paper that turned out to be a Declaration of Independence, setting forth that the American colonies didn't care to associate with King George any more but would run their own show in the future.

"My amazement was intensified when I discovered that our mother country, England, had sent a large number of troops, including some Dutchmen who had turned professional, to this country to resent this insulting communication. From General Washington and others I learned that King George was very much annoyed about the whole incident and that he blamed me particularly because my name happened to be first on the list of signers. General Washington told me privately just before Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown that the British were actually sore at us and regarded us as their enemies.

"It is almost needless to say that had I known what this Declaration of Independence contained, I never would have signed it. I would be the last man in the world to hurt the feelings of a good, kind king, even though a little nutty. I signed this paper in the belief that it was a nominating petition for alderman of the third ward and never even read it until my attention was called to it one Fourth of July many years later by a friend whom I had asked what all the beasty noise was about. I can assure the British that before signing anything more, I shall peruse it carefully and not lend my name again to anything that would hurt anybody's feelings."
 (Signed) "JOHN HANCOCK"



THE LATE JOHN GOWAN KENT
 For seventeen years manager of the Canadian National Exhibition who passed away after a long illness on August 28th. Mr. Kent was one of the ablest of organizers and was internationally famous as well as universally popular. He was also one of the most active figures in the Boy Scout movement.

The Passing Show

I SAW THREE MEN TO GOTHAM TOWN

I saw three men to Gotham Town
 Go riding down, go riding down!
 And one bestrode a jet-black mare
 That was so jet-black I declare
 (For it was night) it seemed elsewhere!
 And all sang merrily!

I saw three men to Gotham Town
 Go riding down, go riding down!
 And one bestrode a milk-white mare
 That was so milk-white I declare
 That in the moon he rode on air!
 And all sang merrily!

I saw three men to Gotham Town
 Go riding down, go riding down!
 And one bestrode a pie-bald mare
 That was so pie-bald I declare
 'Twixt moon and night it seemed not there!
 And all sang merrily!

I saw three men to Gotham Town
 Go riding down, go riding down!
 And white was he on jet-black mare
 And black was he on milk-white mare
 And mottled he on pie-bald mare!
 And all sang merrily!

I saw three men to Gotham Town
 Go riding down, go riding down!
 And such was rider, such was mare
 The rider seemed to ride on air!
 His steed no rider seemed to bear!
 I whistled merrily!

—Sylvia.

The belles in Ottawa are out of tune. Presumably because the Prince of Wales couldn't dance with all of them.

By the time the motorist behind has digested the significance of: "Four-wheel brakes"; "Left"; "If You Can See This You Are Too Damn Close"; "44-335, Ontario"; "A. O. A."; "O.M.L."; "Niagara Falls"; "L. O. L."; and "Knights of Pythias"—

By the time, as I say, the motorist behind has digested the varied insignia on the rear of the car ahead, it is too late to avert anything.

And the funny part of it is that business houses give their employees two weeks' holidays in order that they may recuperate and come back feeling fitter than ever.

The greatest liars on earth are the radio-fan, the golfer and the fisherman. And the greatest of these are always the other two.

Esther is so obscure. She says that she tuned in a tenor on the radio last night and got a little ecstatic.

If we are to believe a statement made before the American Anthropological Association, a study of an individual's hair will identify him as to race, nationality, sex, and probably age. The importance of the discovery is that research workers may now have hair as well as skulls to work on in making anthropological determination of remains.

The sad fact about this, however, is that it will likely increase the inferiority complex of bald-headed men.

The ambition of the professional soldier is to die with his boots on. And that of newspapermen, evidently, to die with their hats on.

It has been suggested that Great Britain and the United States now engage in a conference for the purpose of increasing the size of their respective navies in the rather, we're afraid, nebulous hope that the contrariness of human nature so unfailingly indicated in the past will result in a decision to actually reduce armaments.

Henry Ford is to bring out a Ford with a gear-shift and other radical changes. This means, in effect, an end to the distinction, cars and Fords.

Hal Frank

Mr. Henry Ford complains that funny stories about his cars have prejudiced women against them. It becomes increasingly difficult to know what funny stories may safely be told in the presence of ladies.—Punch.



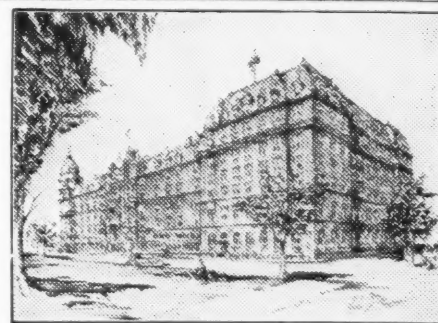
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MR. JUSTICE KELLY
 One of the most widely known members of the Bench of the Supreme Court of Ontario. As Hugh Kelly, K.C., prior to his elevation he was a popular and successful practitioner at the Toronto bar; and he has rendered especially admirable public service as a member of the Toronto Public Library Board. The portrait is by the distinguished artist, Joshua Smith, R.B.A.



PRINCE OF WALES ON ROUND-UP WITH COL. GEORGE LANE OF BAR V. RANCH.

The Influence of the E. P. Ranch

The Prince of Wales' Alberta Experiment Improves Breeding Standards

By E. L. Chicanot

Author of "Western Canada's Farm Nobility" etc.

THE Prince of Wales is to visit his ranch in Southern Alberta again this year, eight years since he first took the popular step of identifying himself with the agriculture of Western Canada. His ranch manager, Mr. Carlyle, has been in England conferring with him, and considerable new livestock for the ranch has been selected and is being shipped. At the same time extensive improvements are under way at the establishment. The present modest house is to have a new lounge and reception room as well as several new bedrooms and other building additions will include a new bunkhouse, a root house, a heavy horse barn, a milk room and a cold storage building.

This program has a very practical appearance. It is not by way of being a sudden, spasmodic effort of preparation for the visit of His Royal Highness, but is merely in the nature of annual expansion and elaboration such as has featured the existence of the ranch under its new ownership. From the time the Prince of Wales departed from Canada after his first visit the ranch has become increasingly fitted to play an outstanding part in the post-war progress of agriculture in Western Canada. When he returns to the territory this year it will be as an individual closely identified with the life of Western Canada, as an active Western Canadian rancher interested both practically and altruistically in the progress of its principal activity.

When the Prince of Wales purchased his ranch in Alberta on the occasion of his Empire tour the news was immediately broadcasted over the world and aroused very wide and general enthusiasm. It appealed to everyone as a novel and peculiarly masculine turn for the Royal fancy to take. In agricultural circles, however, both in Canada and elsewhere, among men who understood farming, its problems and difficulties, while nothing much may have been said, the sudden acquisition of the establishment was regarded lightly as a mere fad in which a Royal heir could afford to indulge, or a trifle cynically as a diplomatic play for popularity with the great farming population of Canada. None could be criticized for having arrived at such a conclusion at that time.

Those who were with the Prince at the time state that his decision to acquire the Beddington ranch was purely spontaneous, the impulsive act of a young, active, out-of-door man who, after travelling over the wide extent of the Empire Dominions and seeing innumerable spots of engaging charm, suddenly lost his heart to a little stretch of brown prairie, flanked by creek and coulee, lying in the shadow of the foothills, cooled by temperate mountain breezes in the hot summer and over which the Chinook wind waited its warm breath in the winter months. Its primitiveness and tranquility with the manly, rugged ranch life appealed in marked contrast to his own bustling, ceremonial existence, and here he visioned harbor and freedom from the official trammels of royal rank.

Proof of this has since been given in an unofficial and purely informal visit to Canada with the sole object of visiting the ranch. There the Prince of Wales lived the simple life, wore overalls, shared in the work of his men, bobbed with his rancher neighbors, and sitting on a fence discussed the affairs of the countryside much after the manner of any other farmer with an interest in it. His love for the little section of Alberta he picked out for his own would appear to be very real and genuine, and he has referred touchingly to the foothill ranch as "the only real home" he has.

STILL, outside of Western Canada, the E. P. ranch is generally regarded as a fad, the haven possibly of an exceedingly genial prince who suffers from excessive popularity, but nevertheless the somewhat expensive hobby of a rich young man who has decided to play at farming. Whether the Prince of Wales ever thought of the economies of his move when he purchased the ranch it is impossible to tell, though as he has the reputation of being far sighted, this is not at all unlikely. Certain it is, however, that he has thought of them since, not only constantly but unceasingly. Few people beyond those coming into immediate contact with the establishment, or more thinking Western Canadian farmers, have any appreciation of the part the Prince of Wales is playing as a real western rancher or what an increasingly important factor the E. P. ranch is in the livestock and general agricultural industry of Western Canada.

Western Canada is not a land of wealthy farmers. For the main part agriculturists in that area today came to the country within the last forty years with the limited resources of pioneers and few are as yet more than comfortably fixed. Their beginnings were insignificant; they lacked the means of initiating new endeavors, and had to develop slowly and along definitely established lines. In the building up of good livestock, for instance, they had in the first instance to depend upon the aid of the governments and railways to secure breeding stock for foundation and improvement and at a later stage resort to co-operative effort.

The advent into the Western Canadian provinces to engage in farming of an individual with substantial monetary resources to invest in agricultural experiment, quite independent of returns from his investment, was an event unprecedented. This in brief has been the benefit conferred upon the agricultural industry of Western Canada by the Prince of Wales who, whatever prompted him in the first place to acquire the ranch, set out at once to fulfill his duties as a rancher in a serious manner. The livestock industry of Western Canada had already been developed to a very high standard where it claimed world attention, but the Prince of Wales through his operation of the E. P. ranch has put it up a notch higher.

The first practical thing the Prince did after he had purchased his ranch was to secure a capable manager, which was sufficient to indicate the seriousness of his purpose. He found him in J. Carlyle, who had been superintendent of experimental farms for the Alberta government and latterly manager of George Lane's Bar V ranch of Percherons, the largest purebred horse establishment in the world. He is one of the most outstanding agriculturists, in a broad sense, in Alberta. Then, even before he had returned to England, the Prince made arrangements for the shipment of some of the best livestock from the United Kingdom. They arrived shortly after his departure. Thoroughbred horses, than which there were few superior and which Canada sadly lacked, came from the Royal stud. There were prize Shorthorn cattle from the King's farm and Shropshire sheep from the Duke of Devonshire's estate. From the Devon moors came Dartmoor ponies, an equine species Canada had never before seen, a sturdy little animal possessing many of the characteristics of the native cayuse.

As this stock began to circulate at Western Canadian fairs livestock men in the territory became enthusiastic over the newly introduced animals, and in this area which had for years sedulously devoted itself to the elevation of the standard of its livestock and had become internationally known for the quality of its horses and cattle, it took animals of an outstanding distinction to stir breeders from their phlegm. The E. P. stock, however, effected this. For the main part importations were decidedly superior to anything in Western Canada and from the first began to leave a mark upon the livestock industry of that territory.

Stock from the E. P. ranch commenced to top Alberta exhibitions. They went further afield and E. P. cattle and sheep became attractions at fairs in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. Next the ranch became a prominent exhibitor at Canada's great national livestock meeting-place, the Royal Winter Show at Toronto. Finally it reached the International Livestock Show at Chicago where it compelled attention by its exhibits.

If the Prince were content with topping exhibitions, after all not a difficult thing for him to do with the resources at his command, the value of his ranch in Western Canada would be small and possibly constitute a grievance. But through the various western stock sales the animals soon leave the farm for other establishments. A class of animal has been placed within the possibility of acquisition by Western Canadian farmers which previously they could not have contemplated. Many agriculturists of moderate means can now boast of possessing animals from the Royal ranch.

THE fame of these animals has, in fact, travelled far beyond Western Canada and a demand been created over a wide area. Not long ago a consignment of purebred stock was sent to the University of Idaho for the improvement of stock there. A large consignment of Shropshire sheep went recently to California. "King of the Fairies", the Shorthorn bull, champion of the Royal Winter Show at Toronto, and failing to secure this honor by one place only at the Chicago International, went to sire the herd of a United States ranch while other less renowned animals have at times been distributed to various states. Gradually the stock of the E. P. ranch is circulating through Western Canada and beyond, and leaving its imprint upon the livestock of the country.

Though the Prince must necessarily play the part of an absentee owner, there is no relinquishing of interest in his establishment, as is being constantly manifested. Interviews on his travels in all parts of the world record it. As a western rancher the Prince is always active through his manager. That individual visits England each year to confer with his Royal employer and arrange to repair the ceaseless drain on the ranch. Fresh importations are made every year and the fact that animals are frequently selected under the personal direction of His Royal Highness indicates his unflagging enthusiasm for his property and a keen appreciation of what it is effecting for Western Canada.

There are other, subtler effects of the establishment of the Prince of Wales ranch in Alberta. The importation of fine thoroughbreds, largely beyond the ability of the country to otherwise secure, has lent new interest to racing and the breeding of running stock. Today trace of the western cayuse has been almost eliminated, and a vastly superior type of animal is making its appearance on the western tracks. Similarly a fresh impetus has been given to the raising of polo ponies, an industry which almost died during the war years. This is making great progress under better auspices, and some excellent stock based upon the native Indian pony is being produced and finding its way to distant playing fields.

One quite important and little appreciated aspect of the Prince's establishing in Southern Alberta was the

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The question is, can't we (pedestrian and motorist alike) do something to avoid accidents?

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—some day we may be "the other chap."

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manner in which it set a fashion, a phase of the situation which is coming to have a steadily more marked and valuable effect upon the agriculture of Western Canada. It was inevitable but that the example set by the heir to the British throne should be followed by others, and gradually the E. P. ranch has come to be surrounded by the ranches of other titled and wealthy settlers from many countries. Each year records additions to this aristocratic colony, and the value of the locating there of individuals with the best interests of agriculture at heart, seriously pursuing the profession, yet not under the necessity of depending upon it entirely for livelihood, can hardly be over-estimated.

Altogether the Prince of Wales through his purchase of the Alberta ranch has been a real benefactor to followers of the agricultural industry of Western Canada and, perhaps it may be said, of a wider area. In the peculiar way within his power he has accomplished in brief time what it would have taken farmers in the area much longer to accomplish. And this work is very largely altruistic and national, for even considering the high prices brought for animals and the many awards at exhibitions, it is scarcely possible that the ranch with its agricultural experts and high overhead is self-supporting.

Western Canada has drawn together men of every kind, calling, class and profession, but they can all be categorized under one general heading as men who came to the western plains as to a bourn of new hopes, as pioneers to wrest prosperity out of the soil. The Prince of Wales was different. He bought the Beddington Ranch because of all the countless appealing places he must have seen this little spot of Alberta prairie particularly charmed him. But having acquired it he set out seriously to make it work in the best interests of the

first industry of Canada and has never deviated from his purpose. When he returns to it this year, as he puts it "to potter about the place", it will be as a real rancher with a definite place in the life of Western Canada.

More "Sir John" Stories

IF YOU meet an "old-timer" from Kingston, you are sure to hear some good stories of Sir John Macdonald who was highly popular in the Limestone City. In spite of his popularity, Sir John was defeated in Kingston during the "seventies" on account of the alleged Pacific scandal. On the evening of election day, when it became known that he was a loser, Sir John made his way to the market-place, where he met a hostile reception and was not allowed to speak. Mounting on a pile of lumber, the defeated leader called out lustily: "Gentlemen, I'm going to do what the devil never did yet." There was a moment's silence and Sir John continued—"Gentlemen, I am about to leave you—Good Night!"

On a certain morning, Sir John entered the office of Sir David Macpherson, to find him in conversation with Principal Grant of Queen's University, who was possessed of as much political tact as Sir John himself.

"Listen to this, Sir John," said Sir David jovially. "Principal Grant wants more money for his beloved university, and the last time I gave him a cheque, I said it was for all time."

"Well," said Sir John quietly, "why not give a little for eternity?"

The phrase appealed to Sir David, who promptly gave another cheque, while Principal Grant afterwards made an eloquent address on the subject, "Giving for Eternity."

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WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR LIVES AGAIN IN NORMANDY
Picturesque scenes were witnessed at Falaise, in Normandy, during the celebration of the birth of William the Conqueror there in 1027. Many English families who trace their descent from him attended the ceremonies. The picture shows the procession passing the town hall of Falaise, with the statue of the Conqueror in the centre.

Tour of Princes and Prime Minister Their Reception Has Involved Many Problems for Officialdom

By E. C. Buchanan

THE visit to Canada of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain, is a formal one in connection with the diamond jubilee of confederation and made on the invitation of the Government of Canada, and so their reception must necessarily be largely formal and ceremonial in character. The honor they pay this country in respect of the jubilee observance is accordingly being acknowledged in an official way, and a certain amount of banqueting and speech-making cannot be avoided however much it may interfere with their enjoyment of the visit. Not all of the official entertainment provided for them is of a dull and tiresome nature, however, since it includes garden parties and yacht trips and tours to places of famed scenic beauty. Moreover, a considerable part of their time is at their own disposal during which they are free to enjoy themselves as they see fit.

The royal and distinguished visitors are the official guests of Canada and the Dominion Government accordingly is in full charge of their reception. Canada has a reputation for conducting ceremonial affairs skilfully and gracefully and that reputation is being admirably sustained on the present occasion. Colonel, the Hon. J. L. Ralston, C.M.G., D.S.O., Minister of National Defence, is responsible for all the arrangements and probably no other task that he has had since he entered the Ministry has entailed so much careful attention and organization effort. Under his direction, the visitors are being shepherded as carefully and provided for as comfortably as the resources of the country permit from the minute their ship, the C. P. liner, Empress of Australia, touched the dock at Quebec until the Prince of Wales and his brother, Prince George, arrive at the E. P. Ranch near High River, and in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, until they sail again on the Empress of Scotland from North Sydney.

Canada's wholehearted welcome of the future King and the Prime Minister of Great Britain was emphasized by being carried down the gulf to meet them by Premier Mackenzie King and the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. During their stay of a day and a night in the Ancient Capital, the visitors received a civic address and were entertained at luncheon and dinner by the Quebec Government and the Lieutenant Governor. Sunday they spent sailing up the river on one of the crack ships of the Canada Steamship Company's worthy fleet. At Montreal, Senator W. L. McDougall, the champion entertainer of the metropolis and chairman of the Harbor Commission, gave them a garden party, and Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the C. P. R., entertained Their Royal Highnesses and Mr. Baldwin and the gentlemen of their parties at dinner at the Mount Royal Club. Mr. Baldwin had to address the Canadian Club while the Princes were enjoying themselves at a suburban golf club.

At Ottawa, where they have three days to spend, the visitors are not being overburdened with formal functions. Most of the populace had a chance to see them at the government and civic reception on the Hill after they had been met at the station by the Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon, the Prime Ministers and members of the cabinet, the Mayor and the Chief of the General Staff. The Prime Minister and the Mayor made addresses of welcome to which the Prince of Wales and Mr. Baldwin replied. In the afternoon there was a garden party at Rideau Hall and in the evening a dinner by the Government in the Houses of Parliament with a reception afterwards which included ladies. Wednesday Mr. Baldwin and Mrs. Baldwin addressed respectively the Canadian Club and the Women's Canadian Club. Their Royal Highnesses being free until three in the afternoon when the Prince of Wales dedicated the altar in the Memorial Chamber of the Peace Tower and later unveiled Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statue. The remainder of the afternoon was spent in an inspection of the World's Poultry Congress. Dinner at Government House concluded their second day. Thursday the Princes are Mr. Mackenzie King's dinner guests at Laurier House, and Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin his luncheon guests. Sir Robert and Lady Borden entertain Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin at dinner at their home, Glenmore. The Country Club gives the Princes a party in the evening.

At Brockville and Kingston formal addresses are eliminated from the civic receptions. The visitors see the Thousand Islands in going by yacht from one city to the other. The Toronto programme includes, in addition to the civic reception and the Canadian Club luncheon for Mr. Baldwin, a garden party at Government House and a dinner by the Ontario Government at the King Edward Hotel. The Prince of Wales will visit the war veterans at Christie Street Hospital and attend veterans' services on Sunday at Exhibition Park.

One of the most interesting features of the entire tour will be the dedication of the Buffalo-Fort Erie International "Peace" Bridge in which the Prince of Wales, Mr. Baldwin, Premier King, Premier Ferguson, and Vice-President Daves and Secretary Kellogg of the United States Government will participate. An impressive ceremony has been arranged in commemoration of the long period of peace between Canada and the United States. The British and Canadian parties will pay their respects to the United States by crossing the bridge to American soil and the Americans will return the compliment by coming over to Brock's Monument to say farewell. Going to Fort Erie the visitors will be motored through the famous Niagara fruit belt and they will return by boat across the lake in the evening.

Unfortunately, owing to the limited time they have to spend in Canada, the rest of the country won't have much opportunity to see the royal and distinguished guests as could be wished. Stops of only a few minutes on the westward trip will be made at MacTier, Fort William, Kenora, Winnipeg, Brandon, Broadview, Moosejaw, Medicine Hat and Calgary. From Calgary the Princes proceed to the E. P. Ranch where they will be at liberty to enjoy a real holiday on a six thousand acre range where Wales alone is boss. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin go on to Banff and Lake Louise and will have two days of comparative rest at these delightful resorts.

On their return journey Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin will stop a couple of hours for provincial and civic receptions at Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, Saint John, Charlottetown and Halifax. They sail from North Sydney at 10:30 o'clock on Thursday, August 18, having been nineteen days in Canada. By the Prince of Wales' own request, no itinerary has been arranged so far for himself and his brother after they reach his own town of High River and enter motor cars for the twenty-five mile ride to the E. P. Ranch. He will, however, visit the Pacific coast before returning to England.

Brigadier-General E. de B. Panet, C.M.G., D.S.O., A. D. C. is at the head of the party of representatives of the Ottawa Government throughout the entire tour. No individual newspaper has been allowed to have a correspondent on the royal train, the newspaper contingent being confined to representatives of Canadian Press and Associated Press and an official press man for the party appointed by the Government.

The country through which the Princes and Premier are passing is displaying the warmth of its feeling by appropriate attire. All the cities and towns visited are bright with flags and bunting. On Parliament Hill the pavilion and profuse decorations that were removed after the jubilee celebration at the Dominion Day week-end were restored for the reception.

A drug-store advocates preparedness with this sign above its soda fountain: "Take home a brick. You may have company."—*Outlook*.

Captain Lindbergh must now stand the strain of non-stop flights of oratory.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.



THE LATE KING FERDINAND OF ROUMANIA
A monarch much beloved by his people, who recently passed away after a long illness. He was of the Hohenzollern family and was born in 1865. He succeeded to the throne of his uncle on Oct. 10, 1914, while the Great War was in progress, and despite his German ancestry, chose the side of the Allies. In 1893 he married the beautiful Princess Marie of Edinburgh, who in later life has been one of the most famous of international personages.

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The glorious summer blue of the Mediterranean! On February 4 the palatial Empress of Scotland sails from New York for ports vivid and gay with warmth and color—Madeira, Algiers, Palermo, Naples, Venice, Cyprus, the Holy Land, Egypt. 73 days, 16 countries, 19 ports.

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That is what an inspector valuing farm lands for loaning purposes reported. His report read:

"It is badly infested with sow thistle, as are all the farms in the neighborhood. I have valued \$1,000 less than I would if clean of this weed."

And he only discounted the farm value 12%. Many inspectors would go much higher.

United action will exterminate the weed scourge. Destroy weeds wherever found. Under the provisions of the Weed Control Act, 1927, now in force, the destruction of weeds is no longer optional. It is compulsory. Your co-operation is needed to end the weed nuisance.

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Province of Ontario
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HON. JOHN S. MARTIN
Minister

W. B. ROADHOUSE
Deputy Minister

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A Sparkling Comedy of the
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MUSIC and DRAMA

Stravinsky—Some Notes on Russian Opera—Madame Donalds—Find of Old Italian Music

Stravinsky
And The
"Interpreters"

his ballets—"Petroushka," "Pulcinella"
and "L'Oiseau de Feu," at the Princess
Theatre. He was born at Oranienbaum,
near Petrograd, in June, 1882, and is
one of the most distinguished of modern
composers. His works include "Le Sacre
du Printemps," and he proved that, in
addition to being a composer, he is a
fine conductor—a rare combination.
Mr. Beverley Nichols gives his
impressions of Stravinsky in the
London "Sketch." Stravinsky may be
compared to the first bell tolling the
funeral of "expression." He writes
music as a sculptor creates a bust. He is
as indignant if you "put your own ex-
pression" into it as a sculptor would be
if you put a false nose on the bust of
his most influential sitter. I know that
the phrase "put your own expression"
sounds deplorably crude and uncultured,
but it seems the simplest way of de-
scribing the tendency which, in its ex-
treme manifestation, regards a book of
Chopin preludes as a sort of family
medicine-chest—that is to say, the pre-
lude in D minor to be used for cooling
off the blood, and the prelude in A flat
minor to be employed instead of bromide
in cases of severe sleeplessness.

Before I met Stravinsky, a friend of
his told me a story about him which
was at once picturesque and illuminat-
ing. One frosty, sunlit morning there
were spinning Citywards together in a
taxicab. As they swooped up Ludgate
Hill the bells of St. Paul's were ringing,
bright and jangling and sweet. Stravinsky
leaned over and tapped on the
window. The cab stopped, and he list-
ened to the bells, entranced. "That,"
he said, "is the perfect way of produc-
ing music. A man is pulling a string.
It is nothing to him what happens at
the other end of the string. He cannot
make the bells play louder or softer, he
cannot make them gallop or slow down.
He simply pulls the string, and the bells
do the rest. The music is in them, not
in him. He is an absolutely ideal con-
ductor." After which, and a great deal
more, he tapped at the window again
and they sped away, until the sound of
the bells was lost in the roar of the City.

Do you grasp his meaning? It is not
so much that he finds people misinter-
pret his works as that they interpret
them at all. He wants to bring music
down—or, if you prefer it, up—to a
level where it may be regarded as a
design. This idea becomes plain as
daylight when you study the orchestra-
tion of his most characteristic works
and ask him why he has chosen that
particular form of orchestration.

Why, in one word, so much brass and
only one violin? Simply because violins
have a nasty habit of "doing things on
their own." By which he does not mean
that they interpolate cadenzas or even
grace notes, but that a violin is such an
emotional—I had almost said an "hys-
terical"—instrument that it cannot be
trusted to give pure sound. It is affected
by the slightest peculiarity in the
person who is playing it. A violin, to
execute Stravinsky's music perfectly,
would have to be played by a robot.

Is it not a very significant fact that
he has given strict instructions that his
piano sonata is to be played with no
expression at all? Just pause for a mo-
ment to imagine what that means.
There must be many people still living
to whom the idea sounds horrible. As
a boy I was taught the simpler im-
promptus of Schubert by a lady who
one imagines, was fairly typical of a
certain mentality. Her theory was that
one learnt the notes first and "put in"
the expression afterwards. "Expres-
sion" to her meant a sort of rich sauce
which was thickly poured over the fin-
ished concoction. And just as a good
cook is known by his sauces, so is a
good piano-player known by his "ex-
pression." "Expression," according to
this lady, was "the thing."

Well, according to Stravinsky, "ex-
pression" is also "the thing," but it is
the damnable thing which has been
clouding the true voice of music for
far too long. I do not mean to suggest
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dancing through ancient sunlight to-
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all you that for some time I considered
it necessary to have four pianos.
Why? Because a piano tells the
truth. Or rather, it repeats the truth I
have endeavored to express. A piano
does not suffer from a liver or from an
artistic temperament. It merely plays.
That is all it should do."
There again, you see, is the idea of a
man who pulls the strings for the bells
to make the music. I remember argu-
ing that there were some passages in
his work which were as romantically
emotional, using the word in its most
conventional sense, as anything of
Puccini. These agonised chords which
shout a broken *tu* to the mimic tra-

passive of the essence of the
Russian national self-consciousness. As
an opera legend "Kitezh" can be
compared only with "Parsifal." It is
possible that Wagner in general and
"Parsifal" in particular had a pro-
found influence on Rimsky-Korsakoff's
opera. If we analyze the works we
shall perceive a great similarity
between them in many respects,
internal as well as external. In both
operas we have the reverent attitude
in the presence of the peacefulness of
the tranquil forest and the protective
relation to the beasts and birds. In
both operas we have the triumph of
an ideal.

THE CHARMING MUSIC MAKER SINGERS



Who gave a command performance under the direction of Mr. J. Campbell
McInnes at His Excellency the Governor-General's reception to the Prince
of Wales Prince George and Premier and Mrs. Baldwin at Ottawa
Tuesday last.

—Photo by Letherdale.

body of Petroushka are surely telling,
though in a different tongue, the same
tale as the proud and classic harmonies
which bear him from our view. But
"Petroushka" is a comparatively early
work. Stravinsky claims that already
he knows not the man who wrote "Le
Sacre du Printemps"—an infinitely
more advanced creation—so how could
he ever remember the man who wrote
"Petroushka"? Yet some time I wish
that he might meet that man again.

You will tell me that I am in love
with theories. And I will tell you that
if you fail to understand his theories,
you will certainly fail to understand
not only Stravinsky, but the whole
trend of modern art. The tale he has
to tell is harsh rather than sweet. His
is no steadily flowing numbers. Rather
do his rhythms limp and jump and
stagger like soldiers who have lost a
limb. And just as the body of his work
is as the body of a soldier, so is his
mind as the mind of certain soldiers
who have had enough of sentiment and
fine phrases and Tory rhetoric—a mind
that sees things as they are.

**Russian
Opera
Romantic**

The expansion of
Russian opera co-
incided with the
development of an
acute national self-
consciousness in Russia, evoked by the
Russian intelligentsia, from whose
ranks there emerged a galaxy of
eminent writers, composers, artists and
scholars, writes Victor Belajev from
Moscow to "The Christian Science
Monitor." On its appearance national
Russian opera received the con-
temporary appellation of "coachman's
music" from the adherents of the old
conception of opera, which they
regarded as a "superior" kind of art
connected with the imperial court and
deriving its nutriment from foreign,
mainly Italian, sources.

However, by virtue of objective
historical conditions national Russian
opera was moved into the foreground
and in its own country attained a
predominant position. It was romantic,
and was nourished on the one hand by
the influences of the German romantic
opera (Wagner and afterward Wagner),
and on the other by the ideas im-
planted in the Russian national tales
and legends, which afforded rich
material for the national subjects of
Russian operas.

One of the crowning achievements
in this genre is Rimsky-Korsakoff's
"Legend of the Invisible City of
Kitezh" and the Maiden Fevronia,"
with its equally remarkable music and
text, the latter written by V. I. Belsky
in imitation of the language of the
ancient Russian manuscripts. In this
opera Rimsky-Korsakoff has given a
synthesis of Russian romanticism,
having as its background the struggles
for national self-determination against
Mongol aggression.

Regarded from these points of view
"Kitezh" shows itself to be at the
same time a mystery opera and a
heroic legendary historical epopee.

Further, we can even discover in
both operas a similarity in the
characters of the individual actors.
Thus Prince Yuriy is the Russian
Titus, his son Vsevolod the Russian
Amfrotas, and Poyarok the Russian
Gurnemanz. The simplicity of Parsifal
is incarnated in "Kitezh" in the inno-
cence of the maiden Fevronia, and on
the other hand, Kundry has her
Russian parallel in the person of
Grishka. Continuing the parallelism,
on certain grounds we may compare
the figure of Klingsor with the Tatars in
"Kitezh," who are going to Russia for
the purpose of "setting fire to all God's
churches."

Passing on to the purely musical
analogies between Rimsky-Korsakoff
and Wagner, we must recognize in the
introduction to "Kitezh," entitled
"Laudation of the Wilderness," a sort
of Russian "Walden," in the forest
transformed into a garden of Paradise
(Tableau I, Act IV, of "Kitezh"), an
original Russian "Good Friday spell,"
and in the pealing bells of "Kitezh"
a thematic resemblance to those of
"Parsifal."

The chief distinction between the
operas manifests itself in the judicious
moderation of the formal conceptions
of "Kitezh" in comparison with the
latitude of the conceptions of "Par-
sifal," which are hardly restrained
within the limits of musical form.

At every fresh hearing both the
general idea of Rimsky-Korsakoff's
opera and its remarkable music produce
an exceptionally profound and uplifting
effect on the listener, capable of
assimilating the work, especially when
performed by Russian artists, who have
a keen sense of its significance. Here I
cannot refrain from mentioning the
venerable chief d'orchestre of the
Moscow Great Theatre, V. Suk, who is
producing this opera in a masterly
manner; the remarkable performers of
the principal parts — Derzhinskaya
(Fevronia), Ozerov (Grishka), Petrov
(Prince Yuriy), and Bogdanovitch
(Vsevolod); and the superb playing of
the orchestra of the Great Theatre,
one of the finest opera orchestras in
Europe.

But "Kitezh" is less responsible to
the democratic musical ideals of our
time manifested in the Union of
Soviet republics in the effort to produce
proletarian music than "Boris Godun-
off," Moushorgsky's "national musical
drama," which has lived to see world-
wide success. Written much earlier
than "Kitezh," this opera bears the
impression of almost absolute originality,
so far as anything in the realm of art
can be quite original.

Its libretto is based on Pushkin's
drama, in which the gifted Russian
poet rises to Shakespearean heights.
As for Moushorgsky, he has latterly
come to be regarded, and justly so, as
one of the musical geniuses of the
world. It would be impossible to oppose
to the conception of "Boris Godunoff"
the conception of "Kitezh." In this
respect both works are equally
valuable, since both display their
author's aspiration to an ideal; there
is merely a difference in the external
form of expression. The music of
"Boris" is of higher quality than that
of "Kitezh"; the whole style, the
whole purpose of the opera are nearer
to contemporary democratic ideals.

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the exceptional artistic worth—nevertheless, its staging in Moscow makes a better impression than this season's revival of "Boris Godunoff," which was presented with new, sumptuous, and imposing scenery, and actually included the previously unknown scene at the Cathedral. The failure of this production of "Boris" is due to the mistakes of the stage manager, N. Lossky, who, while departing from the old traditions, did not succeed in replacing them by methods which carried conviction and corresponded to the new dramatic comprehension of this truly national music drama.

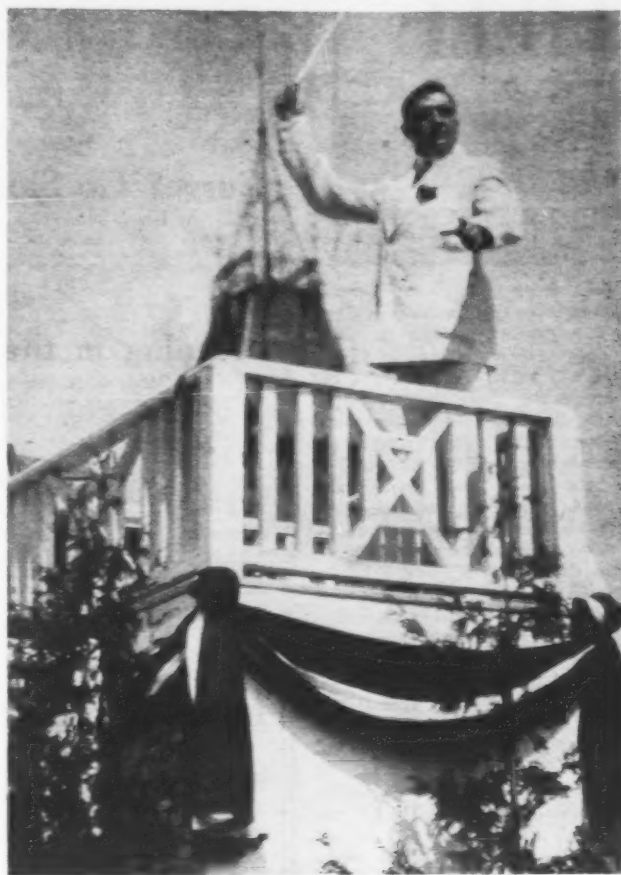
A Canadian's Success in Paris

A recent visitor to Toronto was Madame Pauline Donalda, the Canadian prima donna who has achieved a high reputation as a teacher of singing in Paris. The splendid work she has been doing lately received official recognition when the French Government presented her with the purple rosette of Officer L'Instruction Publique.

Madame Donalda, who is a native of Montreal, has twenty-five pupils in Paris. Three of them, Miss Isobel Lamond, a Scottish girl, Madame Lucille Argers-Delage, of Quebec, and Miss Rosa Mostovoy, have been gratefully received by the public, and this season were each awarded the diploma of the Union Professionnelle des Maitres du Chant Français. Over Miss Lamond the critics are particularly enthusiastic, predicting a brilliant future for her. They comment warmly upon the purity and loveliness of her voice, her fine musicianship and her splendid schooling. Each season Madame Donalda holds public auditions for her pupils, and it is evident from a perusal of press notices that her teaching methods are held in great respect. Madame Donalda stresses the importance of hard work and the necessity of a thorough preliminary training.

In a conversation with the writer, Madame Donalda spoke optimistically of the Vocal Congress which was recently organized in Paris by Thomas Salgnac, professor of Opera at the Paris Conservatoire, and which was attended by teachers and singers of France as well as representatives from other countries. The Congress was made additionally of interest by the presence of laryngologists and other medical and scientific men who discussed the physical side of the voice. Madame Donalda, who is a member of the permanent committee of the Congress, informs us that next year the Congress will be made an international affair. The intention is to establish, as far as possible, a scientific basis for the teaching of singing and to achieve the eradication of faulty methods of training, whether due to ignorance or inefficiency. It is a praiseworthy purpose, for many many voices have been ruined by teachers who did not know their business.

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Mr. C. J. L. Rickwood, photographed as he led 11,000 voices in Sir Edward Elgar's "Land of Hope and Glory" in the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee at the Capitol. An orchestra for the occasion was specially written by Sir Edward for the occasion.

Unknown Italian Music

The immense hoard of ancient Italian music which recently came into the hands of the National Library of Turin is for the time being withheld from sight. The history is as follows:

Professor Turin, of Turin University, learned that an immense musical library, unknown to the world, was for sale. Dr. Alberto Gentile, Professor of Music at History, Turin University, declared its unique interest, and Signor Roberto Foa, a wealthy Turin citizen and art patron, was induced to purchase.

Signor Foa then presented the library to Turin as a memorial of his son, who died lately.

Professor Gentile, composer, conductor, and great scholar who at one

time settled in London and has conducted throughout Germany, has the task of examining the contents. He states:

It will take me months. There are 35 quarto volumes of music of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, the greater part manuscript.

Many of the bindings are in themselves sumptuous works of art. Many volumes are in absolutely perfect condition as though they had not been opened for 100 years.

Most of the 14th century music consists of airs for solo voice with indicated bass accompaniment. There are few madrigals and no Church music until we come to a later period, but there are ten volumes of lute music. This is, of course, unreadable as it stands, and must be transcribed from tablature before we appreciate it.

To come to the later period, the discovery of operas of Vivaldi will throw fresh light on the great composer who influenced Bach. Eleven operas by Vivaldi are here, all but one quite unknown save by name.

Stradella is another composer who will be seen hereafter as a greater man. Later still there is a beautiful opera by Tracetta.

There are also superb manuscripts of known works by Haydn and Haase.

Thanks to Robert Browning, all English readers know the name of the old Venetian composer Galuppi. Here we have an hitherto unknown sonata by him. But before declaring definitely that all this is new, comparisons will be necessary with half the libraries in Europe.

The secrecy surrounding the find seems to have been caused by the desire of the former owners of the library to avoid the limelight. Furthermore, the recent disappointment over the supposed discovery of the last books of Livy makes the authorities reserved. And again a temporary mystery may stimulate public interest in the unjustly neglected treasures of old Italian music.

Note and Comment

ACCORDING to Adolphe Menjou his latest production, "Service For Ladies," which begins a week's engagement at the Uptown theatre today, is the best vehicle he has had in his entire career. In this production the sophisticated Menjou, of "Sorrows of Satan," departs from the phlegmatic roles that have characterized much of his work in the past. In his place is a serious, earnest Menjou who, in the role of Europe's most celebrated head waiter, loves an American heiress.

In the scenes laid in the Swiss Alps, Menjou appears in a role different from previous characterizations. Playing the leading feminine role opposite the star is a new leading woman, Kathryn Carter. Miss Carter's face is well known to the general public as Harrison Fisher's "Ideal Modern Girl." Thus she was characterized by the celebrated artist and as such she posed for a series of head studies. The photography is unusually effective throughout the production, especially in the snow scenes of the Alps. The story is from the pen of Ernest Vajda, the celebrated Hungarian playwright now under contract to write exclusively for Paramount.



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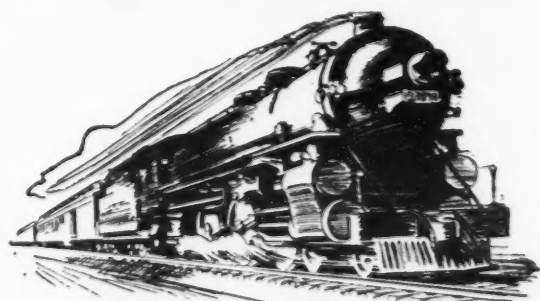
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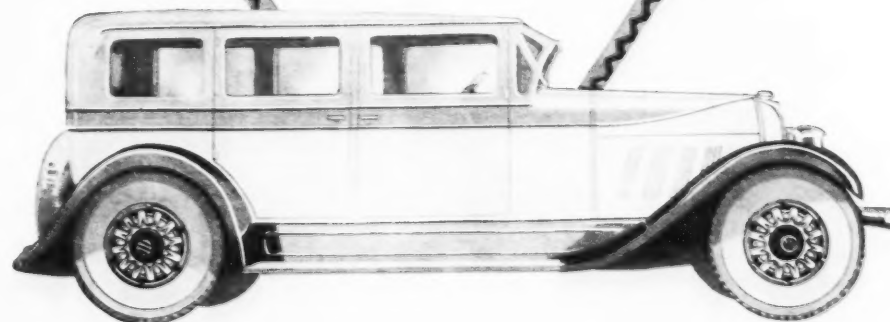


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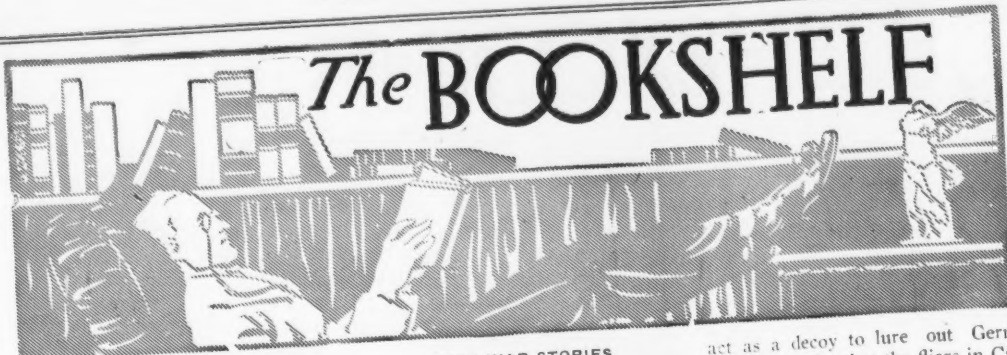
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THE BLACK AND GOLD LIBRARY

"The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent." by Laurence Sterne; Introduction by Wilbur L. Cross; 527 pages. Tristram Shandy; 402 pages.

"The Complete Poems of Francois Villon"; Translated by John Heron Leppert; Introduction and Introduction by Payne, Rossetti, Swinburne and others; 349 pages.

"The Dialogues of Plato" (a selection) from the Third Jowett; Translation, edited with Introduction by William C. Greene; 575 pages.

"A Sentimental Journey, Letters to Eliza, and Other Pieces" by Laurence Sterne; Introduction by Wilbur L. Cross; 327 pages.

"The Physiology of Taste; Or Meditations on Transcendental Gastronomy" by Jean Anthelme Brillat-Savarin; Introduction by Frank Crowninshield; 414 pages. Published by McLean & Smithers, Toronto; and sold separately at \$3.50 the volume.

ABOUT the time authorship became so general that the purchase of the complete works of all prominent authors and financially impossible to persons of culture, the synthetic set of masterpieces was invented. Here, one was assured, he could command in ten volumes, or twenty, the world's greatest poems, or novels, or plays, or whatever it was; and some bold souls ventured to supply in mammoth sets, of from thirty volumes up, all the very best of all kinds that had ever been written by anybody.

It was soon seen, however, that the value of such sets depended upon the knowledge and taste of the persons selecting the contents; and that no set suited every taste; some volumes would be useless to a reader, who would also mourn the absence of other items. On account of the prestige of Harvard University, and its President, the "Five Foot Shelf" was long the standard.

The latest development is the eclectic set, in which a large number of works of all sorts are published in uniform bindings and the purchaser is allowed to buy only those he really wants. This effects economy to the buyer, and is a real help to the manufacturer, since the latter may drop any book for which there is no call without ruining the whole scheme; and the popularity of any volume is not handicapped by having the others necessarily attached to it.

Thus the series has come to replace the set. One of the finest of these series has lately been created under the general name of "The Black and Gold Library," from the fact that its covers are of hard, shiny black cloth, on which the gold stamping is a striking contrast. The soundness of this plan of publishing standard works is proved by the fact that the "Marco Polo" and the "Tristram Shandy" are already in their fourth editions, while the "Villon" is in its second, and the others still in their first.

"The Physiology of Taste" has not been at all well known, and has its way to win, like a new book. The excuse of the "Plato" for apparently lagging behind is that it has just been added; it will undoubtedly take a leading place shortly. Others are in course of preparation.

In size, the books are six inches by eight and three-quarters, and an inch and a half thick. They are, therefore, a good deal larger than novel-size. The paper is good, the press-work fair, and the general appearance is both imposing and handsome.

The editing indicates they have been prepared with a view to the widest market. The "Plato," for instance, is anything but complete, though all the most popular dialogues find place in it. Again, the "Marco Polo" is not the exact transcription we had in the Dent edition, recently reviewed here, though both texts originated from the Marsden translation. The multitude of notes that ran like an undertow across the bottoms of all the pages of the Dent book do not find any place at all in the "Black and Gold" one, and the Lady of the latter has been altered to make the reading easier. A scholar will want the exact wording; the casual reader will appreciate the amendments made for his benefit in the "Black and Gold" edition.

The object of the publishers is to issue in this series only classics, and to supply as handsome a format as is compatible with a reasonably low price. All things considered, the series seems well adapted to meet the requirements of the class of readers for whom it was designed; and I expect that it will soon become one of the best-known of such series, though its higher price will not allow it to circulate in such quantities as "Everyman."

GOOD WAR STORIES

"Three Lights from a Match" by Leonard Nason; Doran, Toronto; 308 pages; \$2.

"Nocturne Militaire" by Clayton Knight; Doran, Toronto; 288 pages; \$2.50.

FOR two really fascinating war books, I recommend Leonard Nason's "Three Lights From a Match" and Elliott White Springs's "Nocturne Militaire." Both contain series of episodes of the American Expeditionary Force at the front; and both bring the terrible life of the last years of the war very close to the reader, and make the experiences of the fighters attractive, in spite of

act as a decoy to lure out German planes in order that the fliers in Camp No. 2 might swoop down on them, and destroy them; he was to do this on the way back. Well, he threw out the bombs the plane was equipped with to make room for the booze, and then went to the place where the enemy should come for him—and it did! He dived and twisted and squirmed, wondering all the time where his friends were, and finally got away. But when he neared home he saw the men of his own unit take cover, and at last realized that one of the bombs had caught in his under-rigging, and would explode when he landed. At last he managed to free it, but in such a way that it exploded, and nearly blew him to pieces; and when he landed he found out that the planes from the second camp had never left the ground at all.

That's the sort of life described—wittily always. His great dislike was the Camel plane, that he calls an animated hearse, and several other things! The language in both books is soldiers' language—picturesque in the extreme, but possibly not suited in all respects to the Sunday School library.

"Three Lights From a Match" is in just the same spirit, but deals with the land forces. It contains three long stories. The last one is most amusing, and is about a little Jew, who is still much more the business man than the soldier, has no clear idea what it is all about, and always does and says the wrong thing. As a punishment he is taken out on night patrol, where he blunders to the extent of firing off the wrong rocket, which actually transmits a message that saves that part of the line from destruction. This is a genuinely funny story.

The most dramatic one is the first, which gives the book its title. Here, a private in the artillery is unlucky enough to be one of three to light from the same match. His ill-luck is in the form of an order to establish communication with the front line. He has been sent by mistake to a part of the line that is just crumbling under concentrated German assault; the battalions are so badly cut up that they are beyond any semblance of order.

A pathetic incident is told of the erection of a barricade across a road, and the defence of the position by two machine-guns taken from the enemy in hand-to-hand fight; and how an American shell dropped on the fortification, killing the gun crews, and putting both machine-guns out of action. The captain sat down and wept, saying he did not mind fighting the whole German army, but he couldn't fight the American army too. So for twenty-four hours, without sleep or food, Private Knowlton fights desperately in a battle in which there is no commander, is arrested two or three times as a deserter, with a few other stragglers holds the ruins of a town that changes hands two or three times, and finally gets back to his unit at one in the morning, so tired he reels as he walks. His dug-out has been bombed in his absence, and his chums wounded, so he has no blankets, and no place to sleep. After being turned out of half a dozen spots that look likely, he sees some men asleep in an old gun pit; and about a foot of the blanket belonging to one man was flapping loose. Knowlton crawled under it and fell asleep; these men were corpses awaiting burial.

As records of the war, they are the real thing; as action stories, there are none better; and for plain yarns, the "just couldn't lay the book down" sort, these books are absolutely top hole—both of them.

ANOTHER FRENCH GIRL

"The Old Countess" by Anne Douglas Sedgwick; Allen, Toronto; 373 pages; \$2.

AGAIN Mrs. Sedgwick has used contrasting feminine types, and the reaction of English and French temperaments. It is a better novel than any its author has previously published; but it is very doubtful whether it will attain anything like the popularity of "The Little French Girl." The story is set in one of the country districts of France, whither comes an English artist and his wife. The artist, Graham, falls in love with a neurotic French girl—while still retaining an affection for his wife—and the novel is basically the ancient triangle; but the scene is dominated by the girl's protectress, the Old Countess, who is also, in her strange fashion, in love with the young man. The plot reaches its climax in a flood

of the continual horrors through which they lived—some of them. To read these books is to wonder afresh at the resiliency of the human spirit, and to marvel at the heroism of the common soldier, who was brave enough to admit his fear, and make a joke of the danger that might at any moment prove to be no joke, but swift tragedy.

The "Nocturne" is an aviation book, having much in common with "War Birds," and illustrated by the same artist. In fact this Captain Basil de Selincourt, of an old English family of French descent, like Edith Wharton and Ellen Glasgow, she has been practising her art of novel writing for 30 years.

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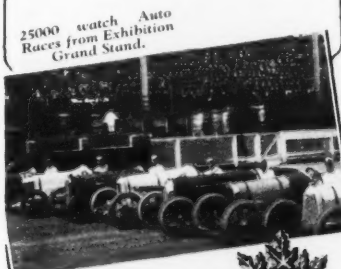
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in which the girl, Marthe, on the point of rescue by Graham and his wife, drowns herself.

William Arthur Reason

TYPICAL "SUMMER" FICTION
"Tail Men" by James Stuart Montgomery; Greenberg, Inc., New York; \$2.
Reviewed by F. W. Barry

IT IS difficult to understand the selection of this book by the Guild Committee for it should have little appeal to any but the schoolboy of "Henty" age. It is anachronistic, plagiaristic, and aggravatingly puerile, an indictment supportable by such exhibits as the spelling of "honour" and "colourful" without the "u" by an old Oxonian, the use by the French steward, Giroud, of broken English as absurd as that put into the mouths of allens by Ethel M. Dell or Earl Derr Biggar, the reference to one of the few unwounded seamen taking the time to shovel entrails over the side while the sea fight was still in progress, and so on—ad nauseam. I almost omitted the worst—when giving his directions to the crew before the attempt to run the blockade, Captain Merry forbids, among other things, any loud talking (p. 144) but, during the most dangerous period when the vessel is sneaking through the close cordon of cruisers in the darkness, he posts himself on the foc's' head whence he shouts back his orders to the helmsman! (p. 208). I fancy even the veriest landlubber will be amused at the idea of the skipper on the foc's' head under any circumstances.

As regards the typographical errors, the most amusing appears on page 70 where John Holt is recommended to thank the Lord on his two narrow bones!

Mr. Van Doren says this is a mid-summer book. Exactly—the kind that is hastily bought at the railway station and cheerfully left on the train.



Hasty comment, pertinent and impertinent.

Who's Who 1927 (A. and C. Black, Limited, 4, 5, 6, Soho Square, London, W.1., \$12.50). Now in its 79th year of issue, the English Who's Who retains its position as the most reliable as well as the largest of all such books of reference. It contains 3,270 pages, and furnishes skeleton biographies of 35,000 prominent people now living in the British Isles, together with an eight-page list of persons formerly in Who's Who, but now appearing no longer as they have died since the issue of the 1926 volume. In spite of the thin paper used, the book is now almost as thick as it is wide, being 5 inches wide and 4 inches thick. For its size (and it only weighs about 6 pounds) it is the most informative and the least emotional book in existence. To those who need it, it is invaluable. Its proper habitat is the reference library, the newspaper office, and the study tables of diplomats and detectives.

The Union of the British Provinces by Hon. E. Whelan. Edited by D. C. Harvey (Garden City Press, Garden City, \$2.50). The Professor of History at the University of Manitoba edits and reprints what was originally a small book on Confederation, undertaken by the Catholic political leader, Whelan, after the Charlottetown conference of 1864 and published in May, 1865. This record of the various proceedings and debates, and sketches of the chief actors made at the time by an eye-witness, is valuable. The discussion is mainly limited to Prince Edward Island, but it was the author's intention to extend his survey.

Le Roman de Bas-de-Cuir by Margaret Murray Gibb (Paris, Librairie Ancienne Honore Champion, 5, Quai Malaquais, VI. The books in this series vary in price from 15 francs to 50 francs. Since this one is not marked, the price is unknown, but it does not look particularly expensive). This is no less than a study of the Leatherstocking tales, and the influence of Fenimore Cooper upon French literature. It was prepared by a former student of McGill for a doctor's thesis at the University of Paris. It seems that France finds in Cooper the essence of its conception of early life in America.

Music: Classical, Romantic and Modern by Eschelle's Hall (Dent, Toronto, \$3). This large illustrated work is part exposition and part encyclopaedia, and will be found useful to professional musicians, students of music, and those who would like to understand it, and do not now do so. It is very well illustrated.

The Honorable Pique by Thomas Bawcut (Irwin & Gordon, Toronto, \$2.50). Here are nine connected tales of Tokyo, humorous and daring by turns. I suppose it is the Japanese equivalent of "Mayfair"; but the customs are so very different, are they not? The book is without a trace of the tragedy of Madame Butterfly.



MARY CASS CANFIELD
American dramatic critic, who has just issued a volume of essays, "Grotesques", of which about half deal with the theatre. She says: "I am a secret playwright, which is worse than being a secret drinker."



HUMBERT WOLFE

Whose volume of poems, "Requiem," went into a second edition immediately on its appearance in London, and is one of the best selling English books of the moment. This cartoon by Bohun Lynch for "Lampoons."

The Women at Point Sur by Robinson Jeffers (McLean & Smithers, Toronto, \$2.50). Long, dramatic narrative poem by American of 40 years of age, whom some critics think the greatest living American poet. His theme is the psychology of sex. He formerly published "Tamar."

Confederation and the Canadian Pacific (Published by the Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, free). Souvenir booklet containing a large number of most interesting facts about the enterprise that is peculiarly linked with Confederation itself.

But Yesterday by Maud Diver (Hyerson Press, Toronto, \$2). Novel about an Englishman who had been prominent in public life. The story comes out in driplets, as his heirs undertake the work of preparing a biography.

A Virgin Heart by Remy de Gourmont. Translated by Aldous Huxley (Modern Library, New York, \$1). This is the novel that first appeared in English about two years ago, and was then reviewed here. It is a French love story of the late nineties.

Morning in the Marsh by Mark McElhinney (Graphic, Ottawa, \$2). Book of poems by a very popular dentist in Ottawa, who is known as a great sportsman and fisherman. His poems are mostly of the out-doors; but there are some for children also.

Literary Notes

FOR the Regina Women's Canadian Club diamond jubilee essay competition just closed there were received 47 historical sketches. Almost all of these are considered valuable because of the thorough-going manner in which the 47 writers set out to dig up the facts about the neighborhood chosen for their themes. Three writers chose Regina as their theme, and one of these, Mrs. A. M. Bothwell, Regina, won the first prize, the \$100 offered by the Women's Canadian Club. Mrs. H. Y. Compin, Regina, writing of Sir John Franklin's expeditions, won the \$75 prize and Mrs. John A. Douglas, Rockhaven, who wrote of the Cutknife district, the third prize, \$50. Miss Irene Moore and Miss C. E. Sheldon-Williams, both of Regina, for their essays on Northern Saskatchewan, and on Old Cannington Manor, won the \$25 and \$15 prizes.

THE liberties which Gibbon's literary executor, the first Lord Sheffield, took with the text of the historian's autobiography and correspondence have long been known; but the omissions from the diaries which he printed in 1814 have only recently been discovered through the researches of Mr. D. M. Low, who has been working on the original MSS. for an unbridled edition which Messrs. Chatto and Windus have arranged to publish. Like the restored passages in the later editions of the autobiography the new material throws a good deal of light on the historian's character. In addition to explanatory notes Mr. Low is contributing to his edition of the complete text an introductory study of Gibbon.

M. ANDRE MAUROIS (author of "Ariel") has explained the British soldier both to Britain and to France. He was attached to the British Army as liaison officer for four years and the fruit of that pleasant association was "Les Silences du Colonel Bramble." The military soul of Britain has never been more discriminately or more urbanely depicted. Yet there is just a touch of satirical wit, and M. Maurois hints ever so delicately that there is something childlike in the British character. There is nothing to be ashamed of in that, and perhaps one of the reasons why the troops were so popular with the French population was because they were, as one old lady put it, "gros bebes." The original of Colonel Bramble is well known to be Major Norman McLeod.



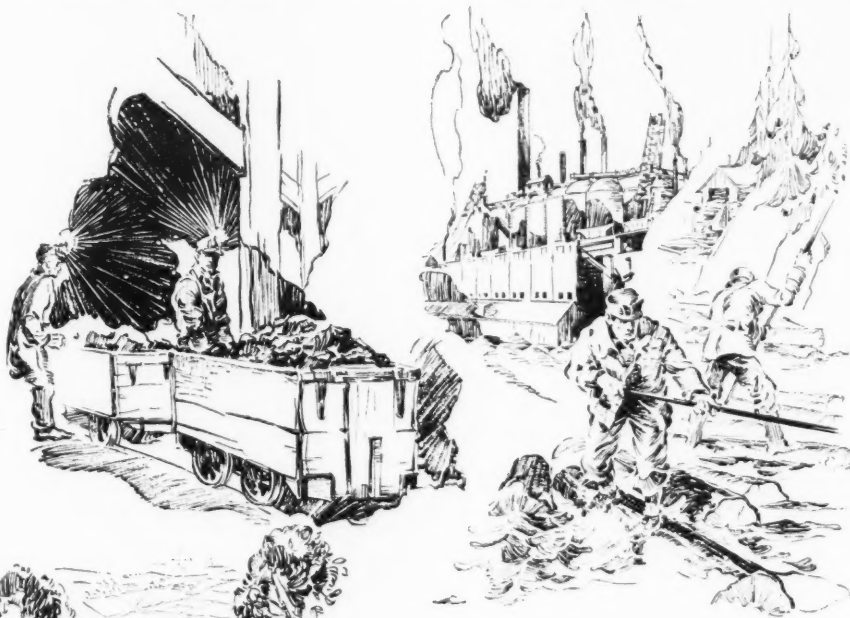
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Legend tells how in the year 986 Biarne Heriulfsson sighted these shores when adverse winds tossed him from the course to Greenland. Lief Ericsson made a voyage in the year 1000 to find, if he could, the land seen by Biarne. Centuries later—in 1497—John Cabot's discovery of the Island of Cape Breton, converted some of the legend to fact, but the first real attempt at colonization was made under the patent issued by Henry the Fourth of France to the Sieur des Monts on November 8, 1603.

And the new world was known as Acadia. Champlain accompanied the expedition which set out from France in 1604.

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Information
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TENNIS, boating, swimming, golf, unexcelled for comfort and cuisine, an ideal vacation resort. Write H. C. Davis, manager, Ojibway Island, Ontario.

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A hospital for nervous and mild mental cases. Beautiful and restful surroundings. Every facility for all treatments. Rates moderate. Address, Harvey Clare, M.D., Medical Superintendent.



YEARS ago visitors to Bermuda were occasionally known to complain that there was not enough to do, but visitors to the Colony this summer are occasionally heard to complain that there is so much to do that they haven't time to do it all. This refers, of course, to the energetic and strenuous travellers who like to make their sojourn abroad a continuous round of recreation, sport, sightseeing, and social gaiety.

Other travellers prefer to regard the Bermuda Islands as a peaceful haven for rest and surcease from the noise and turmoil of civilization. In

utmost, there being a dance every evening at one or more of the prominent hotels, and the guests of every hotel are welcome at all of the others. There are numerous other entertainments, many of a novel form, and the water carnivals are particularly enjoyable. During one of these gala affairs the water-front is illuminated and military bands play, while in the harbor the British and American warships are brilliantly lighted up and sweep the skies with their searchlights. During the day also there are water carnivals devoted to aquatic sports, for which prizes are given.



Norman architecture in the by-ways of old Quebec.
—Photo by Courtesy of Chateau Frontenac.

this 17th century land there are no automobiles, motorcycles, railroads, streetcars, or factories, and so those whose vacations are meant to be periods of rest and relaxation find delight here in the mid-ocean paradise. They especially appreciate the freedom from excessive summer heat which Bermuda's location in the Western Atlantic ensures.

The more energetic visitors, however, are enjoying themselves to the

open to all visitors, and much amusement is afforded by the humorous types of contests, which always seem more hilarious in the water than anywhere else. Pageants of gaily decorated boats and floats elicit admiration.

Throughout the Islands at this time of year the flowers are in magnificent and profuse bloom, so that almost every road and lane has its own pageant of floral beauty.

Romanelli is the conductor, and they play the hottest music! Man, oh man! how I wish you had been there to hear those boys syncopate!

And then that trip home! A full moon—you know my weakness for moonlight on the water, Peggy! And that glorious music!

But s'nuff sed, I won't tantalize you any more, but I'll tell you the real news of the day. And that is—why can't you come up Friday for the week-end, then go home with me on Sunday? Isn't that a brain wave? Auntie would love to have you, so make up your mind and pack your grip. We'll take you on that exhilarating boat trip I took, and you'll see if all my enthusiasm isn't justified! Now RUSH, write soon, and let me know your plans.

Yours for a spree,
HELEN.



"Travel without Trouble"

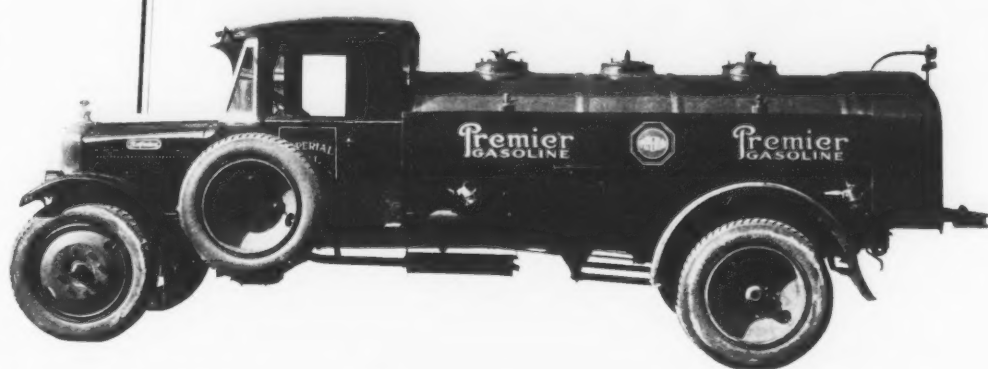
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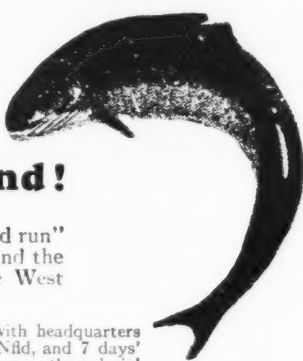
Taking in the famous "second run" of Salmon on the Humber—and the excellent trout fishing of the West Coast.

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Seventeen-Day Cruise: 9 days' fishing in Newfoundland, and 8 days' complete tour of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Leaving Montreal, August 31. From \$165 up, inclusive of sport, and board afloat and ashore.

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A CHICAGO GIRL'S LETTER

Tuesday, after breakfast.
Tired but happy (you know the feeling!)

Peg Darling:

You're certainly a lucky person to get even a line from me at all, old dear! Cause I'm having a real vacation, no more time to write you know, everything's simply perfect!

Of course there are no big parties on at this time of the year but we've taken in the odd movie, managed to squander some good coin in the nice shows, and as for dancing—well, "you ain't heard nothin' yet!"

Member that nice lad that I introduced you to last year at the Tennis Club? He asked for a date, and we took the most glorious boat trip across the lake to Lewiston, N.Y. It was so hot and stuffy in the city simply stifling, that I didn't feel a bit like going. But the air was so cool and refreshing (there was actually a cool breeze!) and the outlook was a picture just shimmering blue sky and water!

Didst know I could wax poetic? Peg? But really I don't think I've ever enjoyed anything quite so much for a long time, and the best is yet to come for I haven't even mentioned the marvelous orchestra on board. Don

The RAPIDS of the ST. LAWRENCE



The Thrill of Adventure's Golden Days

Pull back the curtain of time. Through swirling foam-flecked waters, you see a dusky Huron warrior skillfully piloting his frail bark canoe down the roaring St. Lawrence Rapids.

Years pass. A modern Steamship now follows this tortuous current where only the bravest of Indians once ventured.

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old ginger ale
is good for you
these sultry
summer days

WHEN the summer sun beats down and you're feeling hot and tired and oh, so thirsty, there is no beverage that will bring such welcome relief as "Canada Dry."

Its delicate, piquant flavor is due to the purity of its ingredients and the perfection of its blend.

Only the highest grade Jamaica ginger is used in "Canada Dry" and that ginger is mildly stimulating, benign, and friendly to the stomach.

You will find it an especially welcome treat at luncheon and dinner on a hot day because of the zest and sparkle it adds to even the simplest meal. It will cool and refresh you in mid-afternoon as you step up to the soda fountain. Night after night you will be glad to discover it snuggling close to the ice as you start foraging in the refrigerator for a bedtime snack.

Here, indeed, is one beverage that you can drink freely in summer without regrets.

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THE MARQUIS AND MARCHIONESS OF ABERDEEN TODAY
It is thirty-four years since they came to Canada as occupants of Rideau Hall and the years have dealt kindly with both. Lord Aberdeen is eighty and his wife seventy.

Heaviest Rainfall

"WHY the Weather", a Science Service feature, (Washington) undertakes to tell us how hard it can rain, drawing upon the records of what meteorologists call "excessive rainfall" which have been compiled for most parts of the world:

"Thousands of observers in different countries measure rain from day to day, and in many cases their records run back for from fifty to a hundred and fifty years. The vast majority of the measurements are made with types of rain-gages that show merely the total fall between observations, and in most cases the measurements are made only once a day. Hence the great bulk of statistics relating to excessive rainfall show merely the heaviest falls that have occurred in a period of twenty-four hours, or in a certain number of days. A number of important weather stations are equipped with gages that maintain a continuous automatic record. At such places the details of each rain-storm are registered, so that we have records of the maximum amounts of rain that have fallen in one hour, one minute, etc. The world's record for a 24-hour rainfall is held by Baguio, in the Philippine Islands, where 46 inches of rain fell from noon, July 14, to noon, July 15, 1911. This is more than falls in the average year at most places in the eastern United States. Cherrapunji, in the Khasi Hills of Assam, which long enjoyed the reputation of being the wettest spot in the world, had a 41-inch rainfall on June 14, 1876.

"At the same place, in August, 1841, 30 inches or more of rain fell on each of five successive days. The record 24-hour rainfall for the United States is 23.11 inches at Taylor, Texas, September 9-10, 1921. The world's record for the most rain in an hour is held by Southern California, where at Campo, close to the Mexican border, a couple of mountain cloudbursts brought down 11 1/4 inches of rain in that brief period of time. At Porto Bello, November 29, 1911, about 2 a.m., an automatic rain-gage registered the extraordinary amount of 2.47 inches in three minutes.

"This appears to be the world's record for absolute intensity of rainfall, tho it has recently been rivaled by a reported fall of 1.02 inches in one minute, measured with an ordinary rain-gage at Opid's Camp, in the Big Santa Anita Canyon, Southern California, on the morning of April 5, 1926."

Noisy Earthworms

EARTHWORMS are noisy, but they cannot properly be said to sing, declares Dr. W. R. Walton, entomologist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, according to Science Service's "Daily Science News Bulletin" (Washington).

"Qualified persons admit that Dr. Walton knows his worms, for his specialty lies in a nearly allied scientific field, and he is, moreover, a disciple of the famous Izaak of the same surname, and has a critical musical ear in the bargain. 'For 'lo these many days', he writes, 'it has been my custom to keep active, in numbers as large as one hundred or more adult specimens of the large cosmopolitan earthworm *Lumbricus terrestris*. They are kept in a five-gallon earthenware crock in a cool corner of the cellar for use in a pursuit which in some States of the

Union is considered immoral, or at least illegal, when indulged in on Sunday. In the course of my dealings with these worms I have many times heard the sounds recently referred to as 'singing', and although personally fond of music, have failed to notice anything in the least musical about these faint clicking sounds or stridulations, recently termed 'song'. The singing of insects, for instance, could be considered as symphonic poems when compared with these insignificant rustlings. Dr. Walton's observations seem to stand against a theory advanced earlier, that the worms make the sounds by rasping the minute bristles under their bodies across pebbles at the mouths of their burrows. He says that they produce their sounds when they are kept in moist moss, where there is, of course, nothing to rasp on, and that, moreover, he has heard the noises when the worms were all underground in their imprisoning crock. He reports that it is extremely difficult to make observations on the worms, for they become noisy only at night, and although they have no eyes they are still extremely sensitive to light, and retreat into their burrows instantly if a light strong enough to see by is turned on them."

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Keeping them up becomes a very simple matter when you can so easily call them by Long Distance. The service was never so quick, and to Interurban towns (within a radius of say 25 miles) the rate is particularly low.

The finest kind of a habit is to have one day each week for calling up a friend or friends by Long Distance. The benefits are often quite startling.



Chaliapin's Children

FEDOR CHALIAPIN'S first visit to Vienna created quite a sensation. Fresh from his Budapest triumph as Mephistopheles in Gounod's "Faust", Chaliapin opened at the State Opera in his favorite opera, Mussorgski's "Boris Godonov," his numberless admirers having fought battles in the small hours in front of the queues for a chance to get tickets.

The scenery of "Boris Godonov" was not quite to his taste; he found the Vienna conception magnificent, but, he says, it would suit a museum better than living art.

At a Press reception at the Hotel Bristol, he spoke about the fee of 3,000 dollars he receives for his only appearance. He has ten children, and, including his relatives and servants, has to provide for no fewer than twenty-six persons. Further, he declared, a singer always has to take the eventuality of the loss of his voice into consideration. Although he sings thirty roles, he does not know a single one in German. The only song he sings in German is Schumann's "Ich grolle nicht," which he sang or rather hummed to the journalists round him. Wagner does not suit him, "perhaps because it is so difficult to put him into foreign languages."

"The Breath of Life"

FOR untold ages the earth was void of life. The crust was too hot, and no kind of living creature that we know anything about can exist where there is not water in a liquid state, writes Professor J. Arthur Thomson in John O'London's Weekly. It must be remembered that living matter always has at least seventy-five per cent. of water in its composition. Gradually, however, the crust of the earth cooled, water vapor condensed to form lakes and seas, and the sunshine broke through the thick canopy of cloud. The earth became fit to be a home of life.

How living creatures began to be upon the earth, no one knows. It may be quite true to say that a living creature is "a handful of dust which God enchants," but this is a religious way of interpreting what happened, it is not a scientific description. The scientific description is still wanting, but the favorite suggestion in scientific circles is that living creatures of a very simple sort may have emerged in some secret spontaneous way from non-living materials. It must be admitted that there is not any hint of this happening nowadays, but this does not warrant us in saying that it may not have happened long, long ago.

When living creatures make an unexpected appearance to-day, like maggots in the dead bird, like threadworms in a saucer of decaying paste, it can always be shown that they got in from outside in some way or other. The mother blow-fly laid its eggs in the dead bird; it may be that a gust of air carried the developing embryos of the threadworms on to the saucer of decaying paste. In every case that has been carefully studied there is a verification of the conclusion *omne vivum ex vivo*, all life from life. But more precisely than that, every living creature arises from another living creature of the same kind.

We have confessed that no one can tell us as yet how living creatures began to be upon the earth, or in the waters under the earth. In the scientific sense of the word knowing, we do not know how the breath of life began. Yet, as it is very unlikely that germs of life came to the Earth from elsewhere, borne in the crevices of a meteorite or wafted in the cosmic dust, we are brought more and more to consider the possibility that the first organisms may have arisen from non-living matter—from specks of nitrogenous carbonaceous jelly naturally built up in some quiet pool in the light of the sun.

The experiments of Baly and others seem to show that light shining on water with carbonic acid gas in it may bring about their union, the result being a very simple carbon compound called formaldehyde, with the formula CH_2O . From that starting-point it seems possible to build up sugar, and we know that this is always being formed by green leaves in the sunshine. The chemist has learned to mimic what takes place in the living leaf.

When there is a thunderstorm the electric discharges may bring about in the damp air a union of nitrogen with hydrogen and oxygen, and there may be a production of nitrite of ammonia, and the rain may bring this down to the soil and to the pools.

Let us suppose that the rain brought down ammonium nitrite into a sunlit pool where carbon-dioxide and water were uniting to make formaldehyde and other simple carbon compounds, these might capture the ammoniate and form amino-acids, which have been called the "basic substances" of life. For amino-acids in combination form proteins, like white of egg and the casein of milk—proteins which



CONFEDERATION JUBILEE STAMPS
In commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of Confederation the Postmaster-General, Hon. P. J. Veniot, has authorized a special stamp issue shown above. The denominations are: one cent (orange), portrait of Sir John A. Macdonald; 2-cent (green), "The Fathers of Confederation"; 3-cent (red), Ottawa Parliament Buildings; 5-cent (purple), Sir Wilfrid Laurier; 12-cent (blue), Map of Dominion; 20-cent (orange), composite picture showing various means of transportation.

are the main constituents of all living matter. Our point is that in the pool there might be in favorable circumstances long ago a beginning of living creatures of a very simple kind. No one really knows, but there is nothing preposterous in the idea that living creatures emerged by a continuation of natural processes in a previously life-less, but not mind-less world. As we cannot juggle "mind" out of "matter", we must suppose that some form of mind was there all the time. "In the beginning was Mind."

The first living creatures probably began in the sea, though it is possible that they began in fresh water. If we consider the humbler animals that are living to-day—the simplest single-celled animals, the many-celled sponges, the stinging animals like sea-anemones and jelly-fishes, the multitude of worms, and so on, we find that the great majority are marine, a small minority occur in fresh water, and a few simple single-celled animals are found in the damp soil—forerunners of the earthworms who followed their example long afterwards. If we consider, for instance, the class of Sponges, including many hundreds of different kinds, we find that all live in the sea except one family of freshwater sponges or Spongillids. Similarly, among the Stinging Animals (Coelentera) there are about half-a-

dozen freshwater polyps and freshwater swimming bells or medusoids, but all the others are marine—thousands of different kinds. Here, then, is a strong argument that the original home of animals was in the sea.

A living creature cannot make any energy any more than an engine can. Both are merely transformers of matter and energy. But the living creature has this unique secret, that it is for a longer or shorter time a genuinely going concern. It requires food just as the engine requires fuel, but it has processes of up-building which counter-balance for a time the processes of down-breaking. It can wind up its own clock. For a time it can balance its accounts, in a way that no engine can. The first living creatures were probably minute specks that floated in the sea, neither quite plants nor quite animals, but Protists. They were able to utilize the energy of the sunlight to build up carbon-dioxide and water into sugars and other carbon-compounds, which formed the fuel of the living fire. The breaking down or combustion of the carbon-compounds was the source of the energy which was expended in moving and growing. We start, then, with a sunlit sea teeming with invisible Protists, from which in the course of time there evolved both Plants and Animals.

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At left: Model "74-C" shown here, and Models "54-C" and "104-C" are International's three new chain-drive dump trucks. Built for the heaviest, most severe class of dump truck work. Rated capacities, 1, 2 1/2, 3 1/2 and 5-tons respectively.

Below: The luxurious new International Model 15 Coach; de luxe passenger transportation of the most economical kind. Two types, Club Coach (shown here) for 15 passengers, and Sedan Coach for 17 passengers.



At left: This 1 1/4-ton Speed Truck is building business for the Western Feed Store, Vancouver.



At right: Jones Brothers, Toronto, operate this attractive 1 1/4-ton International Truck.



Above: A popular truck with lumber and coal men. This one owned by the Saskatoon Lumber & Fuel Co., Saskatoon.



At left: Oxford Provision Co., Montreal, make deliveries with this snappy International.

At left: The International "Special Delivery" is ideally suited to bakery, laundry, flower shop, and retail store service. Can be obtained with regular and special bodies for every kind of hauling. An attractive, sturdy, thrifty TRUCK in every sense of the word.



SATURDAY NIGHT

FINANCIAL SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 6, 1927

Western Old-Timers of Confederation Days

The Men Who Helped to Make Winnipeg and the West—Some Surviving Stalwarts Such as Sir Hugh John Macdonald, Sir Daniel McMillan, Dr. C. N. Bell, Archbishop Matheson, Sheriff Colin Inkster, and Messrs. Richard Jones, W. F. Alloway, A. Macdonald, and Joseph Lyon.

By F. C. Pickwell

Saturday Night's Western Representative Resident in Winnipeg.

VERY few old-timers remain in Winnipeg, who were active during events connected with or shortly after Confederation. But the most interesting fact is that those who do survive are still among the outstanding and successful citizens in the Manitoba capital, thus revealing the calibre of early pioneers who had so much to do with the laying of Canada's foundation. Of the small army of venturesome youths who came West in 1870 as members of the famous Wolseley expedition in connection with the Riel rebellion, only five remain, it is claimed, but they are all well known men with a national reputation and still actively associated with their various professions.

Sir Hugh John Macdonald, son of the illustrious Confederation chieftain, one of the most beloved citizens in

manic event for both, and for young Canadians should form an illustration of that pioneer nobility of character which had so much to do with shaping the destiny of this country.

SIR DANIEL McMILLAN came west at the same time as Sir Hugh, as a captain in the Ontario Rifles, and has also won distinction in both business and politics—having served two terms as lieutenant-governor of Manitoba. Though retired for some years, and dividing his time between Winnipeg and the South, he has long been recognized as one of the most prominent westerners.

DR. C. N. BELL, one of the founders of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and long recognized as a historian with a national reputation, was also a member of that famous battalion from Ontario. He has more than made good in the West, and played a leading part in many pioneer undertakings. While he may have abandoned some of his more strenuous business activities, he still retains some of his former connections—just, as he states, to keep him from going stale. He is the author of many noteworthy historical publications. His latest, "The Old Forts of Winnipeg", has just come off the press. It is a most interesting and valuable document, which should be prized by everyone anxious to have authentic information covering early history in Western Canada. Dr. Bell is also a recognized authority on maps, and probably has one of the largest collections of any individual in Canada. It may not be generally known that his collection were a great assistance to the aviators making the recent successful flights to the North Pole. The most valued treasure is his library, which contains rare old maps, contemporary drawings, photographs and historical documents, and is probably not excelled in any public library. It is the result of years of investigation and assiduous assembling. Dr. Charles Napier Bell, F.R.G.S., is also president of the Manitoba Historical Society.

THE fourth remaining member of the famous Ontario regiment is Mr. Richard Jones, who is still in good health and has been well known for many years as customs broker in Winnipeg. He also enjoys a splendid standing, and has a wide business connection.

MR. W. F. ALLOWAY, the other member of the remaining five Wolseley veterans, has the distinction of having belonged to the Quebec battalion. He claims that he came as a private in the ranks, and has remained a private ever since. Mr. Alloway opened the first private bank in Winnipeg, nine years after coming West, and is still president of that institution. For many years he had a partner, Mr. Champion, now deceased, and they occupied probably the most artistic and striking one-story building in Canada. Mr. Alloway's mind always went to trading and finance, and he played a leading part in that respect during pioneer days. He was among the first aldermen in Winnipeg, and had much to do with the first provincial election in Manitoba.

Mr. Alloway also started the first Ogilvie Milling Company and built the present Ogilvie Mill, as it was originally. No one can relate more interesting incidents dealing with the early days in Winnipeg and the West. A story covering one of his first investments, as related to the writer, is typical. James Mulligan, an old friend of those days, had one ambition and that was to have a carriage and pair. Mr. Alloway undertook to go east and make the necessary purchases. Since this was before the Canadian Pacific Railway reached Winnipeg, the carriage and pair had to be brought back by way of the middle Western States, via Duluth. The reward from Mr. Mulligan was a small tract of land between Portage Avenue and Maryland Bridge. Mr. Alloway later sold this to Mr. James Connors and associates for a large sum. In time he became a wealthy man, and could have retired many years ago, but even today he may be found at his office practically any day in the week.

Several months ago Mrs. Alloway passed away, leaving



SIR HUGH JOHN MACDONALD, WINNIPEG.
—Photo by Campbell Studios.

ing a bequest which has received more than national recognition. She bequeathed \$800,000 to the Winnipeg Foundation, which was inspired and sponsored by her husband, Mr. W. F. Alloway, with the initial nest egg of \$100,000. This foundation is the first of its kind in Canada, and was created by an act of the legislature in 1921. It is defined as "a perpetual body", to receive donations in trust for charitable purposes, and to pass on to responsible trustees, specially selected for that purpose, the title, management and control of the property so donated, to the end that the net annual income shall be devoted perpetually to charitable purposes in accordance with the directions of the advisory board, whose members shall give their services gratuitously, and shall be chosen periodically from men and women evincing an interest in the welfare of the community.

Such is the type and calibre of the five surviving Winnipeg veterans of the old original Wolseley expedition, which left the eastern provinces to settle difficulties caused by Riel in his rebellion of 1869 and 1870. It is doubtful if a finer average of individual accomplishment and good citizenship could be duplicated in Canada or elsewhere. The precedent is worth aiming at by the younger generation.

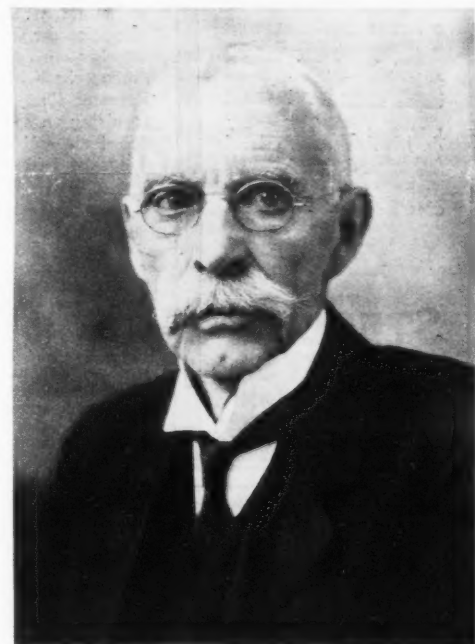
ASIDE from this distinguished group of original military men, no Western pioneer story would be complete without passing reference to Mr. A. Macdonald, better known among old-timers as "Sandy". He is a Scotchman who landed in Winnipeg at mid-day on July 1st, 1871, and was received by celebrating Indians. "Sandy" soon joined in the spirit of the day. His first business venture was in a small store near the Hudson's Bay Company. With a twinkle in his eye, Mr. Macdonald suggests this move was the signal for that company to start padlocking their doors. But with it all, he thought there were a fine lot of Scotchmen connected with the Hudson's Bay Company at that time. Produce for mounted police and a few early settlers, largely dealing in furs, formed the main basis of trade in those days—and ox-cart trails to Edmonton were the means of transportation. Honesty was the ruling virtue, and the people never worried about locking their doors. But, it seems, Mr. Macdonald's first worth-while financial clean-up came through real estate. He was one of the original subdividers.

As the West developed later, so did the A. Macdonald interests. Even now the oldest pioneers among a modern generation will remember his string of stores in cities throughout the Western provinces. He has been in the millionaire class for many years, and at eighty years of age is still at his office during regular hours from morning till night. Business is still his recreation. His motto is "big volume and small profit margins". The turn-over is enormous—and losses, very, very small. If Mr. Macdonald has any hobby, except making pleasure out of work, this writer believes that it is the personal happiness he derives through the individual loyalty and mutual goodwill which prevails throughout his large organization. Money can no longer give him a thrill, but

unostentatiously large sums go out regularly to the unfortunates, whose welfare he makes a personal matter. Mr. Macdonald was president of the Great West Life Assurance Company since its inception, till about a year ago, when he requested to be relieved.

ANOTHER prominent native-born pioneer who is still going strong and has no ambition to retire, is the popular Sheriff Colin Inkster. Some time ago he celebrated his golden anniversary as a court official. One characteristic of all these old-timers is a consistent love for work, and lots of it. Sheriff Inkster was born in Winnipeg in 1843, thirty years before the city was incorporated. As a young man he plowed with oxen; sowed grain by hand; cut the crop with a cycle; threshed it with a flail; separated the wheat from the chaff in the wind, and then carried the product to the mill. He remembers getting a letter for his father, addressed care of Hudson's Bay Company, via Sault Ste. Marie. According to Sheriff Inkster, St. John's was the first college established in Winnipeg, by John McCallum. The first teachers were Bishop McCrea and John McLean, later archdeacon in Saskatchewan. Adam Thom was the first court judge in the West. These pioneers in the public service were all from Aberdeen, Scotland. The Anglicans established the first church at old St. Andrew's in 1846, and the old Scotch Kirk followed in 1852. The building is still standing, but is now occupied by the more modern dissenters. Sheriff Inkster could not agree fully with Sandy Macdonald that everyone in the olden days was honest. His early association with the courts of justice enabled him to see much more inside history, but that is a closed book to this grand old man, so far as this story goes.

SPEAKING of Scotchmen reminds the writer of Mr. Joseph Lyon, of Winnipeg, a retired member of the Hudson's Bay Company organization, and one of six brothers who came to the new west fifty-five years ago from the North of Scotland, under a binding five year contract with the company. Five brothers scattered to various posts, and fate decreed that Joe remain in Fort Garry—the Winnipeg of to-day—till superannuated. He remembers the first big experiment in building a foundation for the company's first store in 1882. A combination of concrete and heavy timber made such a strong

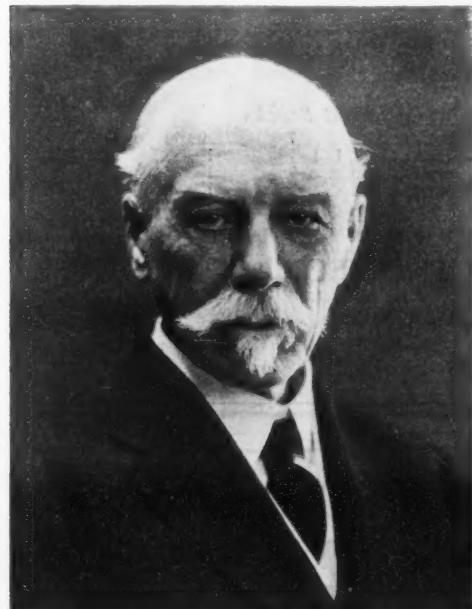


MR. W. F. ALLOWAY, WINNIPEG.
—Photo by Campbell Studios.

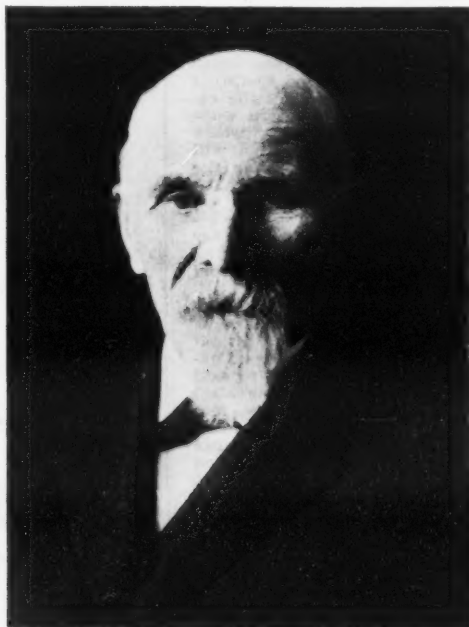
bottom, that in all these years there has been little if any variation. But early bridge construction across the river was not so good. One erected at foot of Broadway during the summer was carried away the following spring.

Many readers may not be aware of the fact that in the early days a good sized creek crossed Main Street. Traffic passed over what was known as Brown's bridge, near where the first skyscraper erected by the Union Bank of Canada now stands—and they had some difficulty reaching a solid foundation. Mr. Lyon is authority for the statement that a citizen was once drowned at that

(Continued on Page 15).



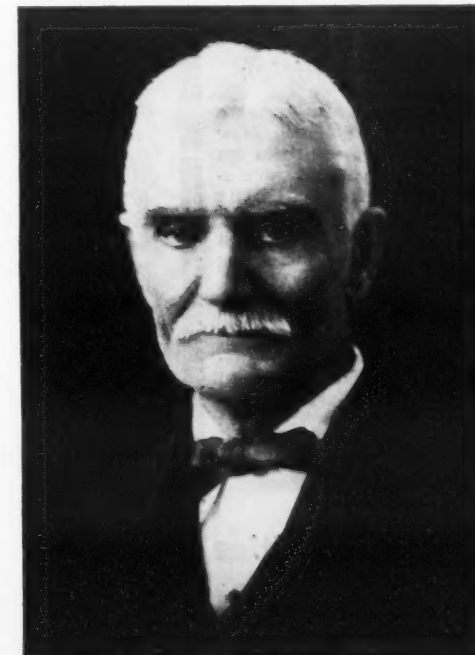
SIR DANIEL McMILLAN, WINNIPEG.
—Photo by Campbell Studios.



MR. ALEX. MACDONALD, WINNIPEG.
—Photo by Campbell Studios.



SHERIFF COLIN INKSTER, WINNIPEG.
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MR. L. I. JONES, OF WINNIPEG.
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18, Debenture 12, Schools 23, Hospital 1. At the end of the year the accumulated tax arrears amounted to \$154,707. Of 1926 tax levy of \$98,660 there remained uncollected \$23,580. The total revenue was \$117,514 and expenditures \$99,961. The population is 2,500 and the area of the municipality 900 acres. The city's total debt is \$284,811, and the value of the municipality's assets \$671,606.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN COPPER REFINING COMPANY

H. E. O., Eastman, Que.—The statements regarding hundreds of thousands of tons of ore blocked out and "thousands and thousands" above ground on property of Canadian-American Copper Refining Company are quite meaningless in the light of absence of proof of average copper content in carefully estimated tonnage. The past mining records which deal with the Eastman area in Quebec do not make up a very favorable history—that is from the point of view of those who put up the money for the work. Miners with outstanding experience have had a fling at things in and around Eastman but have failed to find a way to realize profit. An attempt during the recent war seemed to offer some promise of reward due to war conditions having created big demand for copper. However, the effort ended in financial loss. In view of this, it will require very complete evidence to convey any conviction that your literature should be taken seriously when it states that in that area are "located enormous quantities of rich copper ores possibly not equalled in the whole of North America."

POTPOURRI

R. J., Chicago, Illinois. In common with other stocks, REAL SILK HOSIERY MILLS common has fluctuated considerably in price lately. At present the stock is paying \$4.00 a year per share in dividends and thus the yield to a purchaser at \$5 is 11.42 per cent. This is, of course, an indication that the market considers this a very speculative stock. For the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1926, the company had a deficit of \$254,892 after payment of preferred and common dividends and earned only \$273 per share of common in that year as compared with \$813 for the previous year and \$597 for the year ended September 30th, 1924. The highest point touched by this stock in 1926 was 50¢, and the lowest point was 37½¢, while in 1925 the highest point was 75¢, and the lowest point was 48¢. The financial statement covering the six months to March 31st, 1927, shows an improvement over the 1926 showing, earnings per share of common amounting to \$2.31 for the period as compared with \$1.66 for the same period of the previous fiscal year. A consolidated balance sheet, dated March 31st, 1927, revealed a substantial decline in working capital, this item amounting to \$2,675,810 as compared with \$4,157,696 on March 31st, 1926. Profit and loss surplus showed a decline of a little less than \$200,000. Based on this balance sheet, the total indicated book value applicable to the 200,000 shares of common stock was equal to \$24.14 per share, which compared with \$25.10 per share shown on March 31st, 1926. The recent weakness in the price of the common shares has been mainly due to the poor showing made by the company in 1926 and to rumors that there is soon to be a reduction in the amount of the common dividend. It is understood that the company has experienced considerable difficulties and expenses in switching a large part of its production from the seamless to the full-fashioned line of hosiery in order to meet changing public demand. On this account it is believed in some quarters that the company may consider it wise to conserve its cash resources by cutting the common dividend for a while. However, it seems to us that this should be only a temporary condition and that a purchase at current levels should prove profitable over a period of time.

A. C., Toronto, Ont. We understand that the ELLIS PARK APARTMENTS have been completely rented for some time, there being only an occasional vacancy. However, the company was unable to get the rentals which had been estimated when the first mortgage bonds were sold and net earnings were thus substantially lower than expected. The position of the first mortgage bonds seems to be good, but an element of doubt attaches to the second mortgage bonds, as we understand that the company's annual income available for bond interest requirements is showing only a small margin over the amount necessary for payments on the first mortgage issue. The very fact that the second mortgage bonds have been offered to you at such a discount is strong indication of the speculative element we have referred to. In view of the large number of apartment houses that have been constructed in Toronto during the last two or three years, it seems to us that the Ellis Park Apartments is not likely to be in a position to increase their scale of rentals for some time to come, at least. Therefore we do not think that the position of the second mortgage bonds is likely to improve for some time to come, in any case.

F. O. S., Kitchener, Alta. You have placed your money well by purchasing STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES External 5% Sinking Fund bonds, CANADA BISCUIT CO. First Mortgage 6½% Sinking Fund bonds, UNITED SECURITIES, LTD. 5½% Collateral Trust Sinking Fund gold bonds, Series A; and MINNESOTA AND ONTARIO PAPER CO. First Mortgage Sinking Fund 6% bonds, Series C.

F. K., Guelph, Ont. I think for a business man the FRENCH NATIONAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES 6% External Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due May 1st, 1932, can be considered a good investment. France stands behind this issue, and to my thinking only a major cataclysm like a great war or a depression of long standing in French and world business would be likely to affect it.

F. D., Vancouver, B.C. I consider the TRENT RIVER TEXTILES, LIMITED, stock to be very speculative and unattractive.

A. L., Ottawa, Ont. With the present condition of over-production in the industry, the past year has not been a very favorable one for the newsprint industry generally, and it does not look now as if the twelve months now starting will show much, if any, improvement in this regard. However, the LAURENTE COMPANY is a strong one and is in a good position financially. Laurentide shares are down at their present figure merely because of the over-production we have referred to, and they will probably continue low until there seems to be some indication of the consumption catching up with production. That is bound to happen sooner or later, and when it does you will see Laurentide shares back at their former figure. In view of the fact that you are getting a satisfactory return on the stock and that this seems likely to be maintained, we do not see any reason why you should accept a loss on these shares. We would advise you to continue holding the shares, for the present at any rate. The DEYDEN PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED, has made steady progress under the receivers, and until a short time ago it was generally believed that the company would work into a position where it would be able to revert from control of the receivers. However, we understand that the company's earnings for the last few months have not been so satisfactory, because of a decline in the market price of its product. This will perhaps delay the raising of the receivership we have referred to.

A. J., Wainwright, Alberta. The INTERNATIONAL LOAN COMPANY of Winnipeg appears to be making fair progress and its financial position seems to be reasonably satisfactory. The Company started out with a 12% dividend,



JAMES ARMSTRONG RICHARDSON, B.A., President, James Richardson & Sons, Limited, Grain Exporters, Past President Winnipeg Grain Exchange and Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange Clearing Association, Director, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Canadian Vickers Limited, Fairchild Aerial Surveys (of Canada) Ltd. —Photo by International Press.

reduced it to 6%, and then paid no dividends for three or four years. In February, 1925, it paid 8%, and this figure was paid again in 1926 and 1927, in each case for the preceding year's business. In view of this record and the fact that there does not seem to be any immediate prospect for an increase in the dividend rate, the price at which the shares are now offered by the Company seems high to us. Another fact to consider is that the marketability of this stock is low; in other words, you would probably find it difficult to dispose of this stock satisfactorily should you need the money at any time.

B. W., Simcoe, Ont. We would not advise speculating in the stock of BRITISH PETROLEUM CO., LIMITED, Hamilton, Ontario, at \$2 a share. You would be taking very considerable chances with your money by doing so.

E. J. C., Campbell's Bay, Que. The ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY Company ended its fiscal year on June 30th, and it has not yet issued its annual statement. Its statement for the year ending June 30th, 1926, showed an issue of 5% first mortgage bonds outstanding of \$10,000,000, and an issue of 6% second mortgage bonds outstanding in the amount of \$318,800. These are the same figures that have been shown in the company's annual reports for a number of years past.

E. H., Ottawa, Ont. Neither the stock of the CANADIAN U.S. OIL AND REFINING CORPORATION nor the LEWIS OIL CO. OF OKLAHOMA has at present any market value. I see very little prospect for them acquiring value in the future.

G. D., Ottawa, Ont. NORTHERN RED LAKE MINES is not among the properties on which outstanding discoveries have been made. When it is considered that even on the properties with outstanding discoveries the outlook is uncertain and the risk is great, you will then be able to estimate how these factors are intensified in cases where no such discoveries have been made.

(Continued on page 20)

Western Old-timers of Confederation Days

(Continued from page 13)

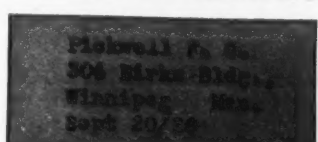
point. During those days St. Mary's Church was considered out on the prairie; where the general hospital now stands was all swamp; and a valuable lot on Wellington Crescent was once given Mr. Lyon as security for a suit of clothes. That of course, was before the real estate boom.

DURING the recent jubilee festivities another distinguished old-timer, Archbishop Matheson, could not resist giving some reminiscences about the early days in Manitoba. At the time of Confederation there was no city, not a thing, he said, but the dear old Fort Garry and the scattered homes of the Red River settlement. Westward, in what is now Saskatchewan and Alberta, Indian bands roamed and the buffalo ranged. A few Hudson's Bay forts marked the outposts of civilization. "I was a boy of 15 attending St. John's College then." His Grace continued. "The day Confederation was effected I was working on a farm, and I recall that event was marked by the arrival of a huge contingent from the South,—not of tourists, but of grasshoppers." The Archbishop referred to a diary kept by an old friend, which passed by Confederation and recorded day by day the comings and goings of the grasshoppers. "We were no part of Confederation at that time, and we seemed more concerned with the grasshoppers than with the event which has made Canada what it is to-day."

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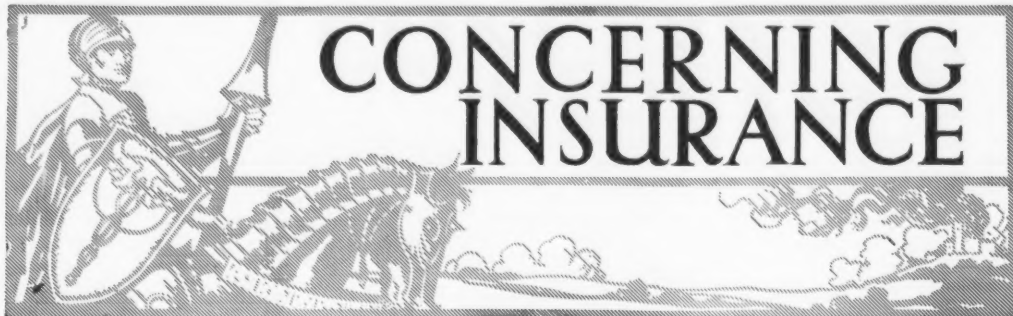
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Wilfrid Carlisle Appointed Super- intendent of Mutual Life of Canada

THE Board of Directors of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, have announced the appointment of Mr. Wilfrid Carlisle as Superintendent of Agencies of the Company, from August 1st.

Mr. Carlisle has had a broad and varied life insurance experience. He joined the Head Office Staff of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company in 1909, being first connected with the Mortgage Department and later transferred to the Loan Department at Calgary, Alberta. In 1913, he was appointed Cashier at Winnipeg and held this position until May, 1918, when he left for Tokio to become Acting Manager for Japan. In April, 1919, he returned to Canada and joined the Home Office Agency Department as Agency Inspector, being later appointed Agency Superintendent.

Mr. Carlisle has travelled extensively throughout Canada and the United States and is well and favorably known in insurance circles in both countries. He is not a stranger to the Mutual Life of Canada, having been a Mutualist for twenty years. The experience which he brings to the Company will make his counsel of great value. He is deservedly popular because of his enthusiasm, ability and likeable qualities.

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National Union Fire Insurance Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa.—Fire insurance, automobile insurance, earthquake insurance, explosion insurance, hail insurance, inland transportation insurance, sprinkler leakage insurance and tornado insurance.

Fidelity Insurance Company of Canada—Forgery insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

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Ask the Man Who Owns One. He'll tell you—if he's been properly sold by a good agent—that his life insurance policies give him a sense of satisfaction that is worth far more than the money he has put into it.

What a Whale of a Difference a Few Cents Make when they've been put into life insurance. A small amount deposited in life insurance premiums may suddenly be multiplied many-fold by a premature death. Yes, they satisfy. Life insurance policies carefully cut-to-measure accomplish what they set out to do, and, in their sphere, fully satisfy every need for such protection that arises.

There's a Reason for all this, for the institution of life insurance, a mighty financial giant, stands next to religion, as one of the greatest boons of civilization—Communitics.

Agents Object to Special Concessions to Travelers Fire

AT THE annual convention of New England Association of Insurance Agents at Poland Spring, Me., which closed June 23rd, the most important act was the adoption of the following resolution introduced by E. J. Cole of Fall River succeeding consultation with the Advisory Board:

"The members of the New England Association of Insurance Agents, in sixth annual convention assembled at Poland Spring, South Poland, Me., June 22, 1927, desire to record their disapproval of the action taken by the executive committee of the Eastern Underwriters' Association in granting special privileges to a certain company member of that organization,

for we believe that no association can long survive a policy that grants a permanent concession to any member that is not available to all. We, therefore, respectfully ask that every possible means be used to correct, in a manner fair to all parties concerned, a condition that now exists in the Eastern Underwriters' Association."

The concession complained of in the foregoing, is that which allows the Travellers' Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, to pay the same commissions to brokers and branch office men as it pays to agents and which was condemned by the Connecticut Association of Insurance Agents during its recent annual meeting.



WILFRID CARLISLE
Who has been appointed Superintendent of Agencies of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Montreal to Bid For Blue Goose Meeting

WORD has come from Most Loyal Gander Alex M. Stewart of Quebec Pond that at the annual Grand Nest meeting to be held at Dallas in October a strong bid will be made for Montreal as the meeting place for the Grand Nest in 1928.

One of the strongest arguments which will be presented is that it would be a splendid tribute to Grand Supervisor of the Flock Tom L. Geraghty if the 1928 meeting is held at Montreal, as he will succeed to the office of Most Loyal Grand Gander at the Dallas meeting.

Although Grand Gander Geraghty has been in Philadelphia for several months he still holds his membership in the Quebec Pond and is considered the Canadian representative on the Grand Nest.

Svea Receives Dominion License

NOTICE has been given that License No. 1529 was on June 23rd issued to the Svea Fire and Life Insurance Company, Limited, of Gothenburg, Sweden, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of fire insurance.

Mr. J. T. O'Bryan, Vancouver, B. C., has been appointed Chief Agent in Canada.

Thirty-Five Years' Service Record of Second Vice-President Ayres of Metropolitan

ON JUNE 27th, Mr. Francis O. Ayres, Second Vice-President of the Metropolitan Life completed thirty-five years of continuous service with his company.

Mr. Ayres originally entered the service of the Metropolitan as a very young man after having served an apprenticeship at law, and took charge of the Metropolitan's Claim Division. He made a very outstanding reputation as an insurance man right from the start and was later delegated to inaugurate a new department of the Company which was known as the Intermediate Branch—something entirely new and which was designed to care for the class of working men who were unable to pay for ordinary insurance and who were assumed to be better than the industrial class.

Mr. Ayres built up this business to an enormous extent and later on consolidated the company's intermediate and ordinary departments and took entire charge. His work has taken him into every part of the United States and Canada where he is much revered and loved by all of the men of the Metropolitan Life.

Mr. Ayres was tendered a dinner by the company which was presided over by Mr. Ecker, Vice-President in the absence of Mr. Fiske, President,

at which all of his brother officers were present. The Field Force gave him, by way of testimonial, a production of life insurance for one week preceding his anniversary, amounting to more than \$87,000,000.

Court Rules That State Can Reg- ulate Salaries of Mutual Company Officials

A RECENT decision of the Ohio Supreme Court upholds the right of Harry L. Conn, former superintendent of insurance for that State, to order a reduction of the alleged excessive salaries received by the officers of the National Mutual and the Celina Mutual Casualty of Ohio. Heretofore the insurance departments generally have shown no disposition to check up and control the compensation of mutual executives, but the ruling of the Ohio court, holding that it is the duty of the insurance department to see that mutual policyholders are protected against exploitation through excessive compensation, is expected to result in action along this line.

The Ohio court comments on the need of State supervision to protect the interests of mutual policyholders and prevent excessive salaries as follows:

"Mutual insurance has acquired a status of usefulness and a reputation for service in the insurance world. It has the sanction of legislation and has resulted in the majority of instances in reducing the cost of insurance. It has resulted in a multitude of other instances in disaster to persons who believed their risks were conservatively covered. Between these extremes of experience, it has become established that governmental safeguards are imperative.

"The superintendent of insurance is by statute made the guardian and the conservator of the rights of the multitude of insured whose interests are large in the aggregate but whose separate and individual rights are of too small value to warrant any expensive efforts toward investigation or redress. The transactions shown by this record are such that if this court should award a writ of mandamus and compel the issuance of the renewal licenses, such action would be construed by mutual insurance companies as giving unlimited latitude in the matter of making contracts for payment of salaries and would be construed as denying to the superintendent of insurance supervision over the management and conduct of mutual insurance companies and might eventually result in exploitation of the insuring public, to the permanent detriment and damage of mutual insurance enterprises."

That excess payments made under improvident contracts with managers or others must be recovered, under the direction of the insurance department is indicated by the court in comments on a former decision of the same court in the same cases when they came up some months ago. In the present decision the court says:

"Paragraph 3 of the syllabus in the former decision of this court, which is hereby affirmed, declares the payment of excessive and exorbitant salaries to special agents of a mutual insurance company to be an unsound practice and a wrong upon the policyholders of such company and further declares it to be the right and the duty of the superintendent of insurance to require restitution of excessive and exorbitant amounts so paid."

Recent Group Cases

THE increasing popularity of cooperative group insurance is reflected in a report recently issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, showing the tendency of employers towards aiding their employees obtain this form of protection. Among the recent purchasers of contracts of this type are:

"The Lindsay McMillan Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., \$100,000 of group life insurance; the Scatchard Manufacturing Company, Norristown, Pa., and the Concord Lumber Co., of Concord, N. H., group life health and non-occupational accident insurance; Henry Spallholts, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., \$55,000 of group life and health and non-occupational accident protection, the Irving Furniture Factories, Inc., of New York City, \$100,000 group life and health and non-occupational accident insurance, the Pierce Baking Company, of Rochester, N. Y., and the Meyer Mo-

A Fortune — on the Instalment Plan

Life Insurance isn't merely protection against hardship at death. It is income, fortune—bought on the instalment plan.

It both conserves and creates.

It appreciates—it has no depreciation.

It is the only instalment under which a full title is given with the first payment—and where payments don't have to be continued by your widow.

It is one of the few things that increases in value the longer it is owned.

It is the one kind of instalment buying that can be underwritten with a clear conscience.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL



THIS little book is a mine of information—not only to those wishing to know something about life insurance, but also to those seeking a guide to the safe and profitable investment of savings.

A free copy can be obtained from



The Great-West Life Assurance Company, Winnipeg.
Please send me free copy of booklet 'Common Questions Briefly Answered.'

Name.....

Address.....

37

**Metropolitan Life
Insurance Co.**

**In Canada, Of Canada,
For Canada**

Take all the premiums ever collected in Canada by Metropolitan Life, and compare them, first with the claims paid on policies in Canada; second with the Metropolitan investments in Canadian securities; third with Metropolitan operating expenses in Canada; those three things exceed by \$53,000,000 all of the premiums ever collected in Canada by Metropolitan Life.

Canadian Head Office — Ottawa

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OF COPENHAGEN**

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Assets \$3,751,733.94

ALL POLICIES DIVIDEND PAYING AND NON-ASSESSABLE

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TO TOUR IN SAFETY by motor in the United States your car should be insured in this company. Its connection with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, and their offices, agencies and attorneys, may save you hundreds of dollars in case of accident. This service makes our Automobile Insurance the best procurable. Best Roads furnished in case of arrest.

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INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA**

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FOUNDED A.D. 1710

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FOR CANADA

FIRE AND CASUALTY

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EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

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Special Accumulation Policy saves you several years' premiums. Particulars gladly sent on request.

THE WESTERN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Head Office—WINNIPEG.

The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Limited

Canadian Head Office:
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Accident, Sickness, Liability, Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary,
Guarantee Bonds, Fire, Boiler, Electrical Machinery.
J. A. MINGAY, Manager for Canada
Applications for Agencies Invited

THE Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited

Offices: Toronto—Montreal
Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds,
Plate Glass, Burglary, Boiler and Fire.
C. W. I. WOODLAND, General Manager
For Canada and Newfoundland
APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES INVITED
Branches: Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, London, Ottawa

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HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO
Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary, Fire, Guarantee,
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We invite agency correspondence.
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Agents Desiring New Representation

Established Insurance Agents who are contemplating making new connections should consult this Company as to the possibility of making advantageous arrangements.

We Write Accident, Automobile, Burglary, Fire, and Life Insurance

The Dominion of Canada GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

TORONTO—ESTABLISHED 1847
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President. H. W. FALCONER, Vice-President and Man. Dir.
Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Ottawa, Vancouver, London, St. John, Halifax

PRUDENTIAL Assurance Company Limited, of London, England

LICENSED FOR FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA
ASSETS EXCEED \$900,000,000.
Largest Composite Office in the World. Applications for Agencies Invited.
Head Office for Canada: 10 St. John St., MONTREAL.
Kenneth Thom, Manager for Canada.
Western Department: Huron & Erie Bldg. WINNIPEG.
R. S. Hickson, Superintendent of Agencies.
Toronto Agents: Messrs. Parkes, McVittie & Shaw, Confederation Life Bldg.

MERCHANTS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE — WATERLOO, ONT.
OPERATING UNDER DOMINION CHARTER
SPECIALIZING IN
ACCIDENT — SICKNESS — AUTOMOBILE
INSURANCE
APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED
LIBERAL CONTRACTS

LOW MORTALITY RATE

Never in the history of Canadian life insurance has any company, either old or young, ever in a period of five years, had such a favorable mortality experience. For the year 1926 the actual mortality was 22.12%.

Representatives wanted in all Western Provinces: Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland.

Address—Head Office, Dominion Insurance Co. of Canada, 100 St. John St., Montreal, P.Q.

or J. A. Riddell, Manager, McCallum Bldg. Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

A MONARCH LIFE POLICY

Creates an Estate by the Stroke of a Pen
THE MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CANADIAN CITIES.

ASSETS EXCEED \$98,000,000.
EAGLE STAR & BRITISH DOMINIONS INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
OF LONDON, ENGLAND
J. H. RIDDEL, Manager. Head Office for Canada: TORONTO. E. C. G. JOHNSON, Asst. Manager.
DALE & CO., LTD., General Agents, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1797
TIME TRIED AND FIRE TESTED
MANY KINDS OF INSURANCE WRITTEN
INSURE IN THE NORWICH UNION



For Car Company, of Buffalo, N. Y. have also provided health and non-occupational accident protection for their employees. In addition to the life insurance already in force, the Consolidated Box Manufacturing Company of Richmond, Va., has adapted health and non-occupational accident insurance.

Accident Hazards of Golf

ACTUARIES analyzing the experience of the Travelers' Insurance Co. for 1926 found that putting the ball on the links was the third most dangerous sport as far as accident frequency was concerned, being surpassed only by baseball and football in that respect. Even the "9th hole" had its hazards, for the record showed that twelve persons were "cut on sharp instruments" which sharp instruments, it is explained, were "bottles."

In analyzing the 33,803 accidents for which the company paid a total of \$4,457,733 in 1926, it was discovered that golf was responsible for a total of 421 mishaps, which resulted in the payment of \$61,005.

"Struck by lightning" also is not an uncommon golfing accident, declared the statement of the company. "Storm comes up—players get under trees—lightning does the rest" was the laconic explanation.

Spenters bites by insects, collisions with inanimate objects, falls over ditches and poison from shrubs all contributed their share to the total of link accidents.

Under the designation "foreign particle in eye" six embryo Walter Hazens among the hundreds of thousands of Travelers' policyholders collected \$5,349. This included two claims of \$2,500 each for loss of sight caused by a golf ball striking the eye.

The most prevalent accident on the links, however, would appear to be slipping or falling on uneven ground, especially over bunkers or sandpits—245 victims of this mishap having received \$38,622.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Winnipeg, Man. Editor: Concerning Insurance.

I have been approached by an insurance agent who puts up the following argument, and should be glad to have your comments. He makes the claim that my savings, which are of a small nature, about \$800 a year, could be placed to better advantage in an insurance policy than in a chartered bank. The rate of interest, he points out, as given by a chartered bank is 2%, but actually the rate paid is a little better than 2%. This is due to the fact that money must be deposited in a bank between the 1st and 2nd day of the month, otherwise no interest is given for that month. Moreover, that interest is computed on the minimum monthly balance, therefore, commencing the actual rate of interest that a bank pays is a little better than 2%. On checking over my pass book I find this to be the case, and he consequently offers me a policy which will pay approximately 2 1/2% while the insurance would be over and above this, or in other words free. As my insurance needs have not been completely looked after, and as I prefer to get a fair return on my money without buying securities, I would like to know if it would be wise to take advantage of the insurance offered. Of course, the return by the insurance company depends on the length of time the money is left with them. This would not be a disadvantage to me.

—J. O.

LIFE insurance does not take the place of a savings bank account, nor does a savings bank account answer the same purpose as a life insurance policy. Every family man who works for a living should avail himself of the advantages of both. The money deposited as life insurance premiums is not available for withdrawal until a number of years after it is deposited, and then only a certain proportion of it may be withdrawn in the way of a cash surrender value, the balance being retained by the insurance company to cover the cost of carrying the insurance. If the money is withdrawn in the form of a policy loan, interest must be paid to the insurance company on the loan, and the insurance is also reduced by the amount of the loan. A loan on a family man's insurance is something which should only be resorted to in case of dire necessity, never for the purchase of mere luxuries. Over a lengthy period of years, it is true that money deposited for life insurance premiums with some companies has yielded a return of from 3 to 3 1/2 per cent, besides taking care of the cost of carrying the insurance, so that upon the surrender of the policy the money paid in has been returned with interest. Thus if insurance protection is no longer required the policyholder can get his money back with a certain percentage of interest on it, depending upon the interest-earning

power of the company carrying his insurance and the kind of policy he has selected. From the standpoint of safe investment, life insurance in a well-managed company is superior to the usual earnings of saving and investment open to the average man.

A. E. Eastman, Sask. Without seeing your policy we are unable to say whether you are entitled to a cash surrender value or not. The terms and conditions as to cash surrender value, extended term insurance, and paid-up insurance should be clearly stated in the policy, and if you feel that you have been unfairly treated by the company in the matter, we would advise you to write to the Superintendent of Insurance, giving him the facts, as he is in a position to see that all Dominion licensed companies pay their just claims in Canada, under pain of losing their license if they do not. The company of members licensed in this country and of valid claims can readily be collected through the local courts if necessary.

F. C. Henderson, Ont. Bankers Life Company, Des Moines, Iowa, was originally incorporated in 1879, and was transformed into a level premium or legal reserve mutual life insurance company in 1911, and now only legal reserve insurance is issued and is all on the annual dividend plan. Insurance on women is written at the same rates as on men, except term insurance, but limited to \$5,000, and self-insurable interest is also required. At the end of 1926 its total admitted assets were \$90,713,613.21, while its total liabilities and other funds were \$87,189,312.36, showing a surplus of \$3,524,300.85. The company is in a sound financial position, but it is not licensed to do business in Canada, and has no Government deposit here for the protection of Canadian policyholders. We advise insuring with licensed companies only.

G. W. Vandura, Sask. If the Manitoba Mutual Benefit Association is operated on the assessment system, like the 1500, 2500 and 5000 Clubs with an annual fee and an assessment on the death of each member, it is bound to result in loss and disappointment to the members in the long run. Actuarial science has demonstrated the unsoundness of such a system and time has abundantly proved the fact, as every concern in the past operating on the assessment system has either gone on the rocks, leaving its members without protection at all or any refund of money paid, or has been forced to reduce its affairs to an actuarial basis, which process also involves great hardship to its members, particularly its older members, who find their rates raised to such an extent as to be prohibitive, and who are thus forced to drop out at a time when perhaps they may need insurance most and are unable on account of their age to get it elsewhere. In view of these incontrovertible facts, it is passing strange that the law in one or two of the Western Provinces still permits insurance associations to operate on the unsound assessment system.

A HINT FOR THE CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

Financial Editor.—Your excellent report on the Central Fur Farms, Limited, was very much appreciated in town and I am quite sure that when your representative comes around, he might be able to dig up a few new subscribers.—E. Oxbow, Sask.

SAVE A FEW HEARTACHES

Financial Editor Saturday Night.—Thanks very much for the Florida information. This will help me to save a little money and perhaps a few heartaches. Am enclosing a cheque for subscription to your paper.—V. T. Carman, Man.

FIRST YEAR SOLD THE SECOND

Financial Editor.—At present I am on my second year's subscription to your paper. Just here I might say the good reading and information I received from your paper the first year sold the second year's subscription.—F. M. M., Charlottetown, P. E. I.

INFORMATION COUPON

This Service is confined to yearly Subscribers whose names appear on our books

The subscriber can avail himself of the service given on this page under the heading "Insurance Inquiries," by cutting out the address label which appears on the front page of every copy of Saturday Night going to a regular subscriber, and sending it along with his inquiry.

The Mount Royal Assurance Co.

Total Assets \$2,200,000
Capital and Surplus over all liabilities 1,284,386
Total Losses Paid 7,700,000

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H. M. Work, Inspector for Ontario.
J. A. Macdonald, Inspector for Ontario.

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British Columbia Branch: F. A. Burgess, Manager.
Applications for Agencies in Unrepresented Districts Invited.

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CAPITAL—FULLY PAID \$2,000,000 ASSETS \$2,000,000
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Insurance that Really Insures

Automobile, Burglary, Plate Glass, Boiler, Electrical Machinery, Guarantee, Accident, Sickness, Liability, all lines, Fire, Hail, Explosion and Sprinkler Leakage

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AUTOMOBILE	PLATE GLASS	BOILER
AT RISK	TEAMS	FIDELITY
BAGGAGE	DOCTORS	GUARANTEE

Applications for Agencies Invited

EXCELSIOR LIFE COMPANY A Strong Canadian Company!

FOR RATES WRITE HEAD OFFICE TORONTO CANADA

The Protective Association of Canada

ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE: GRANDY, QUE.

The Only Purely Canadian Company

Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.

Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada.

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First British Insurance Office established in Canada, A.D. 1804

PHOENIX ASSURANCE CO. LIMITED OF LONDON, England

Established 1782

FIRE — LIFE — MARINE

Total Resources exceed \$150,000,000

Claims paid exceed \$800,000,000

J. B. Paterson, Manager. C. W. C. Tyle, Secretary. Wm. Lawrie, Treasurer.

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CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE

TORONTO

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A British Company Established in 1851 by British Merchants of the Far East.

CONTINENTAL CASUALTY COMPANY

H. G. B. Alexander, Pres.

Capital Paid Up \$2,000,000 Assets Exceed \$13,000,000

ACCIDENT AUTOMOBILE PLATE GLASS SICKNESS

Service Unexcelled

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R. D. BEDOLFE, CAN. GEN. MGR.

British Northwestern Fire Insurance Company

SECURITY EXCEEDS \$98,000,000

Applications for agencies invited.

J. H. RIDDEL, Managing Director. Head Office for Canada: TORONTO. E. C. G. JOHNSON, Asst. Manager



Canada Gypsum Bonds Offered
PUBLIC offering of \$1,250,000 6½ per cent. first mortgage 15-year sinking fund gold bonds of Canada Gypsum and Alabastine Limited is being made by Royal Securities Corporation, Limited. The offering price is 100 and accrued interest, to yield 6.50 per cent. The company has an authorized capital of \$1,500,000 6½ per cent. first mortgage bonds, \$1,250,000 of which is now being issued, and 100,000 shares of no par value common stock, 46,994 shares of which are issued.

Canada Gypsum and Alabastine, Limited, has acquired through direct ownership as going concerns the assets and undertakings of the Alabastine Company, Paris, Limited, which was organized in 1886, and of its wholly owned subsidiaries, the Ontario Gypsum Co., Limited, formed in 1917, and the Toronto Builders' Supplies, Limited. Through ownership of its entire capital stock, the company has also acquired control of the Nova Scotia Coal and Gypsum Company, Limited. The new company is now claimed to be the largest manufacturer in Canada of gypsum products, including wallboard, partition and roof tiles, hard wall plaster and plaster of paris; in addition to being a large producer of hydrated lime and other lime products, and the sole Canadian producer of "Alabastine." Ownership of valuable patents and trade marks, including "Alabastine," "Insulux," and the nationally known and widely advertised "Gyproc" Wall Board, are a distinct advantage to the company in providing against future competition. Average annual earnings for the three years ended May 31, 1927, after deduction of operating and maintenance expenses and local taxes, but before depreciation and available for the annual interest on these bonds of \$81,250, were \$223,193; while earnings on the same basis for the year ended May 31 last amounted to \$248,846.

Buying Opportunities in Autumn
ALTHOUGH stock prices are again up to their theoretical ceiling, there are many evidences that the time is not ripe for any real decline. Mere price altitude will not provoke such a decline, since people do not sell unless they are under pressure," says Moody's Weekly Review of United States' financial conditions in its current issue.

"Brokers' loans are pretty likely to expand aggressively during September or perhaps earlier. Such expansion almost never fails to occur except in years of serious financial trouble or trade depression. It is especially probable this year because of the advance indications of a prosperous autumn trade.

"The greater may be this prosperity, the larger should be the expansion of brokers' loans, the flow of capital from New York to the interior and the shortage of funds in New York some time later in the autumn.

"No general business inflation, however, has made its appearance, and none is likely this year. Hence, any large recession under these conditions, if it should occur, would look like a buying opportunity."

British Columbia's Sea Fishing
BRITISH COLUMBIA accounts for about half of the total value of Canada's sea fisheries, according to a recent bulletin issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Last year the total value reached \$27,367,109, the largest in the industry's history and five million dollars more than the total set for 1925.

The principal item contributing to this increase is canned salmon, the most valuable product of the Canadian fisheries industry, which is distributed to practically every country abroad to the value of over \$10,000,000 annually. The amount of capital represented by the vessels, boats, nets, traps, piers, wharves, etc., engaged in the primary operations of catching and landing the fish in 1926 was \$9,609,209, an increase over the previous year of \$2,778,844, or 41 per cent., while the number of men employed by these operations in that year was 12,162, compared with 9,944 in 1925. The capital investment of the fish canning and curing establishments was \$22,002,056, compared with \$14,844,219 in 1925, an increase of over 48 per cent. The number of persons employed in these establishments was 8,951, an increase over the preceding year of 613.

The chief commercial fishes of British Columbia with their values in

1926 were: salmon, \$18,776,762; halibut, \$4,543,720; herring, \$1,528,734; cod \$338,759; pilchards \$127,257; and clams, \$105,409. Nearly 90 per cent. of the value of salmon was derived from the canned product, while more than 90 per cent. of the halibut was marketed fresh. About the same proportion of herring was dry salted while practically all the cod was marketed in a fresh state. Interesting items in the fisheries production of the province are: 2,824 fur seal skins marketed for \$29,550, and 269 whales caught, the total value of whose products was \$270,127. The fish curing and canning industry in British Columbia is a substantial one, and is steadily increasing in importance. Salmon canneries in 1926 accounted for 79 per cent. of the total investment, as against 62 per cent. in 1925, due to the addition of twelve new canneries devoted to this fish. Altogether there were 165 establishments in operation including seventy-seven salmon canneries, three clam canneries, sixty-seven fish curing establishments, and eighteen reduction plants. The canned salmon output amounted to 2,065,955 cases with a value of \$16,357,296.

Associated Gas and Electric
THE Associated Gas and Electric System earnings statement for the twelve months ended June 30, 1927, continues to reflect improvement. Gross earnings for the 12 months amounted to \$32,376,230, compared with \$26,848,635 for the preceding 12 months, an increase of \$5,527,595, or 21 per cent. Operating expenses, maintenance, all taxes, etc., amounted to \$17,420,775 against \$15,409,118, a gain of \$2,011,657 or 13 per cent., while net earnings amounted to \$14,955,455, compared with \$11,439,517, a gain of \$3,515,938, or 31 per cent. The statement shows the increases in charges which might be expected, as such improvements in operating ratio are the result of putting in new capital, interest charges having increased 22 per cent. from \$6,785,835 to \$8,295,676, with the resulting increase in balance available for all dividends of the Associated Gas and Electric Company of 43 per cent. from \$4,653,682 to \$6,659,779.

The Making of Canadian Cigarettes
IN A letter dated July 14th, from Granby, Que., Mr. J. Bruce Payne tells SATURDAY NIGHT that it cannot be too strongly impressed upon Canadians that the great British consumption of tobacco is in cigarettes, which class Canada is not exporting at all, and not even raising enough to supply its own wants. He adds, "We must make haste to meet that situation, or Rhodesia, Nyasaland, South Africa, and other places will beat us. They can easily raise light colors there, while we have

to flue-cure, and have more expense than they have."

The Tobacco Division of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has already plotted the soils in Southern and South Western Ontario, with a view to finding suitable soils for flue-cured tobacco. This indicates that that department, which is under Mr. C. M. Slagg, is fully aware of the necessity of Canada beginning shortly to export flue-cured tobacco to the United Kingdom. Mr. Payne says there is a limit to the quantity of other types of tobacco which the United Kingdom will take. This limit, he calculates, will be reached by 1930, whereas he does not think that Canada could reach its limit with flue-cured tobacco exported to the United Kingdom before 1935.

Alberta Wills Act Proclaimed
THE Wills Act, passed by the last session of the Alberta Legislature, is now in effect. It provides for three classes of wills which will be considered as valid, namely, those signed and attested in the usual way, holograph wills wholly in the handwriting of the testator with or without witness, and wills of members of the naval, military, air or marine forces.

The Act includes a provision that every will shall be revoked by the marriage of the testator except where it is declared in the will that such marriage is contemplated or where the will is made in exercise of a power of appointment and the property thereby appointed would not in default of such appointment pass to the heir.

Australian Newsprint
ACCORDING to press reports Australia is developing a process by which newsprint and other paper may be made from native hard wood. If successful, that country has visions of supplanting Canada as a newsprint producer, or at least become independent. The ambition is to make available for commercial exploitation the great Australian eucalyptus forests. Mr. L. R. Benjamin, an officer of the Australian council for scientific and industrial research, reports that recent developments indicate a reduction in the estimated cost of producing paper from Australian hardwood from £2 to £3 a ton. He states that the problem of producing chemical pulp has already made good progress, and of late the council has concentrated on the mechanical pulp problem with the result that it has been ascertained that 30 per cent. of ground wood or mechanical pulp from certain immature eucalyptus can be used with sulphite pulp from similar woods. Adjustment in conditions has reduced the

TO RESPONSIBLE party the representation for Ontario is offered of an approved system of fire detection. Interesting proposition, great possibilities for right man. Armo Automatic Fire Alarm Company, 512 McGill Street, Montreal.

WANTED

Manager for Toronto by Canadian Life Assurance Company. One who can organize and produce business. Salary and commission. Good opportunity. Box "K", Saturday Night.

MANUFACTURERS FINANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 10

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 4 per cent. (being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum upon paid-up Preference shares of this Corporation) has been declared for the half-year ending June 30th, 1927, payable on the 15th day of August, 1927, to Shareholders of record June 30th, 1927.

By Order of the Board,

W. M. McDONALD,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Toronto, Aug. 2nd, 1927.

80

Investments
in
ONE

For
STABILITY
and a

SAFE INCOME

The Investment Trust

Funds of NEW ENGLAND INVESTMENT TRUST are invested in 80 carefully chosen securities of leading industries. Thus the Collateral Trustee Shares of this trust assure to the conservative investor the safety features obtained through wide diversification of invested funds—together with an attractive yield.

Present yield about **7½%**
Circular on request.

COLLATERAL INVESTMENTS LIMITED

J. M. ROBINSON, President
R. L. ELLIS, Vice-President
R. H. NEILSON, Manager.
190 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.
Telephone: Main 0326.
J. M. ROBINSON & SONS, LTD.
Established 1883
Saint John Moncton Fredericton

Without obligation, kindly send literature on Collateral Trustee Shares to yield about 7½%.

NAME
ADDRESS

The Willison Neely Corporation Limited

DEALERS IN

Canadian Government, Municipal and
"Dollar for Dollar" Bonds

CANADIAN PACIFIC BUILDING TORONTO
MONTREAL LONDON HAMILTON OTTAWA

Good Real Estate means *Security*

Queen's Park Plaza Apartment Hotel Building

BLOOR STREET AND AVENUE ROAD, TORONTO.

Security for an issue of
\$875,000.00

UNITED First Mortgage Real Estate, Serial Gold BONDS



United Bond Company, Ltd.
TORONTO, 297 Bay Street. Imperial Bank Building, WINDSOR.

UNITED FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

A handsome, ultra-modern residential hotel building, beautifully designed and substantially built, upon one of the most desirable sites in the City of Toronto.

Designed to fulfill exactly, a present and growing demand for just this type of accommodation; ideally situated in a high class residential neighborhood, but also well within the zone of a great business development now taking place in this part of Toronto; this property constitutes not only a sound and valuable security for funds, but has, as well, the great earning capacity which assures prompt payment of both interest and principal.

Trustees: LONDON & WESTERN TRUSTS COMPANY, LIMITED, London, Ontario. Denominations, \$50, \$100, \$250, \$500 and \$1,000. Price: Par and accrued interest.



Write us, without obligation, for circular giving full details of bond issue and description of the property.

Dominion and Provincial
Government Bonds

Municipal Bonds

Public Utility
and
Industrial Financing

Foreign Issues Quoted

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

MONTREAL OFFICE Established 1901 LONDON, ENGL. OFFICE
189 St. James Street E. R. WOOD, President No. 6 Austin Friars
Head Office: 26 King Street East
TORONTO 2

Established 1899

Real Estate Bonds

Write for Booklet

W.N. McEachren & Sons Limited
901-2 Royal Bank Bldg.

Associated System

Founded in 1852

Only 8¢ a Day per Family For
Electricity in 1926—7¢ in 1914

The amount spent per family for electricity in the United States in 1926 was scarcely any more than in 1914. In terms of the 1914 dollar it was less. In 1926 it was only 1.4% of the family's daily expenditure while in 1914 it was approximately 2%.

The total electric output in 1926 was five times as great and the number of customers four times as great as in 1914. This remarkable increase in output has been due primarily to an almost parallel increase in customers and only slightly to the increased use in the home.

Only 1 Electric Refrigerator in 40 Wired Homes

The untouched possibilities for increasing the service of electricity in the home are obvious. With the exception of the flat iron, electric appliances as yet are used in a relatively small number of wired homes.

The management of the Associated System is endeavoring to promote the profitable growth of its business by increasing the uses and benefits of electric service in the home. It has made a substantial beginning through its recently enlarged New Business Department.

Associated Gas and Electric Company

Incorporated in 1906



Write for descriptive booklet "K"

61 Broadway

New York



Security \$59,000,000

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a **DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT** upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after **THURSDAY, the FIRST day of SEPTEMBER** next, to Shareholders of record of 30th July, 1927.

By order of the Board,
FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General Manager.
Montreal, 19th July, 1927.

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 160

NOTICE is hereby given that a **DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT** (being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter, and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Thursday the first day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of July.

By order of the Board,
C. E. NEILL,
General Manager.
Montreal, Que., July 12, 1927.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY
New York, June 29, 1927.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 80 Cents (eighty cents) on the Common Stock of this Company, payable August 15, 1927, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business August 1st, 1927.
Checks will be mailed. Transfer books will not close.

OWEN SHEPHERD, Vice-President & Treasurer.

A. W. Chase Company

LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the regular 2% quarterly dividend on the 8% preferred stock of this Company, has been declared for the quarter ending July 31st, 1927, payable August 10th, 1927, to shareholders of record July 21st, 1927.

By order of the Board,
W. J. STONE,
President.
Toronto, July 28, 1927.

G. A. STIMSON & Co.

Limited. Est. 1883

The Oldest
Bond House in Canada
300 Bay Street — Toronto

THE ROYAL TRUST & EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES

APPRAISALS REPORTS INVESTIGATIONS
Industrial—Public Utilities—Natural Resources

**OPINIONS**

YOU can easily get an opinion as to the value of your property.

But you can get an authoritative statement of its worth only from an organization capable of appraising it impartially and provably.

A **CANADIAN APPRAISAL** is the true evidence of faith—uninfluenced by individual prejudiced opinion.

Canadian Appraisal Company Limited

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG
NEW YORK

cooking time from ten to six hours, with a pronounced increase in yield and improvement in quality of pulp for newsprint purposes.

It has also been announced that a powerful group of Australian capitalists are prepared to go ahead with the development of a commercial plant in Tasmania, where all natural conditions point to reasonable low costs in newsprint manufacture. It is suggested that the commonwealth government may levy a large import duty on imported newsprint, a tax which would cut severely into the present exports of Canadian newsprint to Australia, now running about 36,000 tons a year.

Jas. Richardson & Sons Established Ten Years Before Confederation

ONE of the most important recent financial announcements made in Canada comes from the firm of James Richardson & Sons, Limited, of Winnipeg, well known from coast to coast as grain merchants and exporters, who are now entering the bond and stock field, with executive headquarters in the Manitoba capital. The public may be interested to know that this company was established ten years before confederation, about seventy years ago, in Kingston, Ontario. The generous contribution to Queen's University by the Richardson family is well known. That historic city on the banks of the St. Lawrence still remains the nominal head office, though force of enormous grain development has since made Winnipeg the more practical headquarters. The business started nearly three-quarters of a century ago by the late James Richardson, has since developed into one of the largest grain organizations on the American continent. It is not in the British Empire. Connections have been linked up by wire and agency forces with all grain centres throughout the world, built on that old-fashioned policy of service, common honesty and continuous hard work.

The Richardson family have remained in control of the business since first established. The president and general manager is now Mr. James A. Richardson, grandson of the pioneer organizer, who in the early days had charge of the Toronto branch, and has since more than made good as the chief presiding officer and inspiring chief. It is even safe to say that the company's grain and export business has progressed even faster under his control. Mr. Richardson is also prominently associated with many other important enterprises, and was recently made a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He is now admittedly one of Western Canada's most prominent young men. Associated with him is a member of the younger generation, Mr. J. B. Richardson, another grandson of the founder, who already displays many of the same sterling qualities possessed by his parents. He has gone through a strenuous practical training in the huge grain and brokerage business, and will be general manager of the stock and bond department, now embodied as one of the undertakings of James Richardson & Sons, Limited.

Have been closely linked up with E. A. Pierce and Company (formerly Housman & Company) for some time, starting on June first, the western Canadian stock and bond business of this company was taken over entirely by James Richardson & Sons, Limited. Having such a complete international connection and wire service for the grain trade, it was felt that the stock and bond business could be advantageously linked up with this service. Illustrating the uniqueness of this connection it was pointed out to the writer, that through leased and owned wires, an order may be sent to almost any part of America and the notice of its execution be received back in the Winnipeg office within 60 seconds. Such is modern service. A message can be sent to the firm's representatives in Liverpool and an answer be received in less than ten minutes. It is this extensive and replete accommodation which is being placed in commission for the transaction of the new stock and bond business. This spring, the finest broadcasting station in Western Canada was established in Moose Jaw.

The company is now able to offer the fullest facilities to investors through their branches in Winnipeg, Brandon, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Edmonton, in addition to the grain offices in the West, and in Toronto, Kingston and Montreal, while direct representation has been established with the following western firms: Galloway, Cleary & Company, Regina; G. F. Full and Arden, Calgary; Waghorn, Gwynne and Company, Vancouver; and the British Columbia Bond and Investment Company, Victoria, B. C.

Architects are now busy fitting up the building near the corner of Fortage and Main, Winnipeg, formerly occupied by the Molsons Bank, which is ideally suited for the purpose in-

tended. One of the finest board rooms in Canada is being installed, together with other necessary conveniences for public service. Mr. Ralph D. Baker will continue as manager in that city, while Mr. J. B. Richardson will be in control of all the stock and bond offices. Nothing but legitimate and worth while investments will be handled, and the long established reputation of James Richardson & Sons, Limited, is quite sufficient to merit public confidence.

Fighting For the "Open Tender"

SOMEWHAT of a controversy has arisen in Winnipeg over the practice of awarding civic paving contracts. The public ownership spirit appears rather strong in the Manitoba capital, and for some time that city has owned and operated a street paving plant. Whether or not it has been operated to financial advantage to taxpayers in quality service, making due allowances for upkeep and depreciation of machinery, remains an open question. In fact, the very uncertainty covering such points has become a subject for debate in council and through the local press. Naturally, one would expect such a problem to be settled amicably through the medium of impartial public tenders. But this merely leads to more complications. It seems that the city is also in the gravel and material business, and in any suggested tenders by private corporations, it is stipulated that such necessary products must be purchased from the civic department controlling same. The city engineer also competes in any tenders for street paving contracts, with the result that private contractors have long ceased to take the matter seriously, and rarely go to the trouble to even submit estimates.

Meantime the public improvements committee chairman claims that figures will be prepared showing that the city saves money by having all

this work done by the city engineer. On the other hand contractors state that if permitted to purchase standardized materials on the open market they could underbid the city engineer, and at the same time would put up a bond guaranteeing their work for five years. The only equitable solution would seem to be an open test, under the above conditions, which should be fair enough to all concerned. There are large contracting firms in Winnipeg, who do considerable street paving work for other cities, who still insist on the open tender, with equal privileges to all.

From a public point of view it would be interesting to know beyond dispute whether a municipality, with an expensive publicly-owned plant, is able to do equally satisfactory work more economically than privately owned companies, equipped to specialize in that particular work. Some western cities have proven by experience that the more economical and the safest policy is to stand by the open market theory of sealed tenders for all street paving and other work, backed by a term bond guaranteeing satisfaction. From a strictly business point of view it is difficult to improve on such a policy. For that reason the public will await with interest the outcome of Winnipeg's street paving controversy.

DOMINION BLUE SKY LAWS

"I might not be anxious for this Association to intimate its willingness to help along the magazine called 'Saturday Night' in its efforts to get Dominion Blue Sky laws in this country. Because that is one thing that is horribly lacking. Some of the gentlemen out in the Western Provinces I think will agree, when their blue sky laws are overruled by the fact that there is no Dominion blue sky law," Mr. R. Carswell, chairman at the ninth annual convention of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries at Ottawa.

NEW ISSUE

\$1,250,000

Canada Gypsum and Alabastine, Limited**6½% First Mortgage 15-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds**

To be dated August 1st, 1927, maturing August 1st, 1942. Principal and semi-annual interest (August 1st and February 1st) payable in Canadian gold coin or its equivalent, at The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Paris, Ont., Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, Saint John, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Coupon Bonds in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500, with privilege of registration as to principal. Redeemable as a whole or in part, at the option of the Company, on any interest date in any year before maturity on thirty days' notice, at 105 up to and including August 1st, 1932; thereafter at 104 up to and including August 1st, 1935; thereafter at 103 up to and including August 1st, 1938; and thereafter at 102, until maturity; in each case with accrued interest to date of redemption. Trustee: Montreal Trust Company.

CAPITALIZATION

(On completion of this transaction)

	To be authorized	To be issued
6½% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds (this issue)	\$1,500,000	\$1,250,000
Common Shares, no par value	100,000 shares	46,994 shares

Complete circular, copies of which will be supplied upon request, contains a letter from Mr. R. E. Haire, General Manager of the Company, from which the following is summarized:—

THE COMPANY: Canada Gypsum and Alabastine, Limited has been incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada, to acquire through direct ownership as going concerns the assets and undertakings of The Alabastine Company, Paris, Limited, and of its wholly owned subsidiaries, The Ontario Gypsum Co. Limited and Toronto Builders' Supplies Limited; and, through ownership of its entire capital stock, control of the Nova Scotia Coal and Gypsum Company Limited. These businesses represent a continuous successful record of operation since the organization of The Alabastine Company, Paris, Limited, in 1886. Company on acquisition of these properties will be the largest manufacturer in Canada of gypsum products such as wall board, partition and roof tiles, hard wall plaster and plaster of Paris; the sole producer in Canada of "Alabastine," and in addition, a large producer of hydrated lime and other lime products.

PLANTS AND PROPERTIES: Plants and properties include mills at Caledonia, Ont., and at Montreal, Que., for the manufacture of gypsum products, including wall board, partition and roof tiles, the latter plant being situated on leasehold land; and in addition, plants at Paris, Eora and Treewater, Ont. for the manufacture of "Alabastine," plaster, lime, etc. The Company's principal gypsum mine adjoins the Caledonia mill. An additional developed mine is owned, with a plant in conjunction, at Lythmore, Ont., and a further gypsum mine is owned at Mabou, N.S., by the Nova Scotia Coal and Gypsum Company Limited. These plants are well situated with relation to the principal manufacturing and consuming centres of Canada.

SALES AND MARKETS: Consolidated sales increased from approximately \$30,000 in 1895 to approximately \$1,250,000 in 1922. During the subsequent five years to May 31st, 1927, sales increased by approximately 100% to \$2,347,841, largely through the development of "Gyproc" Wall Board, "Insulex," Gypsum Blocks and other gypsum products, which are nationally known and advertised. Certain of these products are manufactured under valuable patents and trademarks. An aggressive sales policy has been followed, and the products are marketed by an efficient dealers' organization throughout Canada.

VALUE OF ASSETS: Fixed assets of the Company, including land, buildings, equipment, mines and mine development, have a present value, according to the certificate of the Canadian Appraisal Company, Limited, as at June 10th, 1927, of \$2,162,336, exclusive of investment in and advances to the Nova Scotia Coal and Gypsum Company Limited. Net current assets, on giving effect to this transaction as at May 31st, 1927, according to the Company's balance sheet, after deduction of all current liabilities, were \$420,517.74, since which date a dividend of \$44,056.50 has been paid. The Trust Deed securing these bonds will provide that the Company shall pay no dividends upon its capital stock nor make any capital expenditures when its net current assets (after deduction of current liabilities) are less than \$400,000, or when payment thereof would have the effect of reducing net current assets below that amount.

EARNINGS: Based upon annual earnings of properties now being acquired, average annual earnings for the three years ended May 31st, 1927, after deduction of operating and maintenance expenses and local taxes, and after giving effect to this financing, were \$223,193, available for bond interest and depreciation. Earnings on the same basis for the year ended May 31st, 1927, were \$248,846, before depreciation and available for bond interest of \$81,250 on First Mortgage Bonds now being issued, equivalent to over three times annual bond interest requirements. Earnings for 1927 reflect only in part the result of substantial sums expended in plant additions and improvement and development work during the past two years. The result of these expenditures should be favourably reflected in the Company's earnings for the current year.

SINKING FUND: The Trust Deed will provide for an annual cumulative sinking fund which, it is estimated, will be sufficient to retire at par by maturity, an amount equivalent to over 60% of Bonds now being issued.

We offer these Bonds for delivery if, as and when issued and received by us, and subject to the approval of counsel of all proceedings, at—

100 and accrued interest, to yield 6.50%

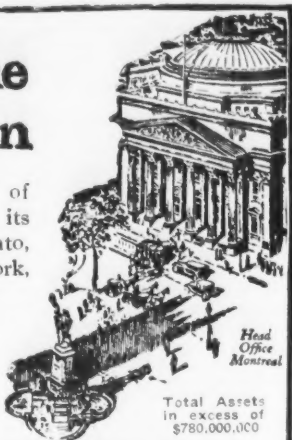
Royal Securities Corporation, Limited

MONTREAL TORONTO HALIFAX SAINT JOHN CHARLOTTETOWN QUEBEC HAMILTON
WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER VICTORIA NEW YORK ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.

The above statements are not guaranteed, but are based upon information which we believe to be reliable and on which we acted in purchasing these securities.

Speeding the Transaction

THROUGH a system of private wires between its offices at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, New York, Chicago and San Francisco, this institution is able to transact business with the utmost accuracy and dispatch.



BANK OF MONTREAL
Established 1817

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727)
CAPITAL (FULLY PAID) £ 2,500,000
RESERVE (OR RESERVE FUND) (Oct. 1926) 2,571,249
DEPOSITS (Oct. 1926) 40,457,710
Head Office: St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
General Manager: Sir Alexander Kemp Wright, K.B.E., D.L.
Secretary: J. B. Adgey.
London City Office: 3 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
London: Drummonds Branch—4 Charing Cross, S.W.1.
Glasgow Principal Office: Royal Exchange Square, and Buchanan Street.
220 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT SCOTLAND
Every description of British, Colonial and Foreign Banking Business transacted.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

Investment Experts

Advise the purchase of safe Bonds as the foundation of one's investment structure.
"CANADA PERMANENT" Bonds, in addition to being an absolutely safe security, are issued as required by investors, for periods and in sums to meet the needs of each individual. Investments in these Bonds considerably exceed \$25,000,000.00.

They are at present being issued bearing interest at

FIVE PER CENT.

per annum, payable half-yearly. Compared with the yield obtainable on other high-grade securities and having in mind the trend towards lower yields, this is an attractive rate of interest.

Please call or write for folder giving full particulars of the Bonds of Canada's premier mortgage corporation.

CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation

1418 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO, 2.
ESTABLISHED 12 YEARS BEFORE CONFEDERATION



The Sentinel of Engine Safety for Your Car

The familiar green Marvelube Sign displayed by Dealers and Service Stations everywhere, is your dependable guide to the proper lubrication for your motor.

More than 200,000 Canadian Motorists are today using Marvelube, having found by experience that it promotes smooth engine performance and thus gives more real driving pleasure; also they have found that its heat-resisting, wear-reducing qualities are safe insurance against unnecessary repairs and too-rapid engine depreciation.

The next time you see a Marvelube sign, drive in and get a complete crankcase filling of this exceptional lubricant.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Marvelube
MOTOR OIL

Non-Metallics in Manitoba

NON-METALLICS valued at over \$2,000,000 were produced in 1926. With the exception of sand and gravel, they were produced chiefly from rocks of Palaeozoic age. The industry is firmly established. The only problem is the widening of the market for the product.

Cement—Most important is the cement industry which turned out over \$1,500,000 worth of Portland cement and supplied the market from Dryden westwards to Moose Jaw. This was manufactured at Winnipeg at one of the mills of the Canada Cement Company. The limestone is quarried at Steep Rock on Lake Manitoba, 140 miles to the north, 1,000 tons of crushed stone can be turned out per day.

Prior to 1924 a natural cement was manufactured at Babcock. It is hoped that operations will be resumed this year. The market is somewhat local.

Gypsum—Gypsum is the next most valuable product. It has been quarried since 1900 near Gypsumville. An annual production of over 30,000 tons has supplied the market from Port Arthur west to British Columbia. The rock is shipped to Winnipeg where it is calcined and manufactured into plaster-of-paris, semi-calcined plaster, hard wall plaster, wood-fibre plaster, asbestos plaster, plasterboard, partition blocks and various finishes.

Stone—Stone has been quarried for years. The most important source is Tyndall, where three companies operate building stone quarries. The rock is the well known Ordovician limestone. It is very attractive and well suited for use both as a dimension stone and as an interior stone. It has been marketed extensively all through the Prairie Provinces and as far east as Montreal. Notable examples of its use are the new T. Eaton Co. store at Montreal, the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa (as an interior finish stone) and the Manitoba Legislative Buildings at Winnipeg.

At Stony Mountain the city of Winnipeg operates a quarry for crushed limestone and street work.

At Spearhill limestone for pulp-mills and some crushed stone for stucco work is shipped.

Sandstone has been quarried at Boissevain for local use as a building stone.

Clay Products—Clays, mainly of glacial origin, are widespread. Brick-making has been carried on at many places, chiefly by the soft-mud process. At present, production is confined to Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Gilbert Plains, Whitehall and Edrains. Some wire-cut tapestry brick was made last year and competed successfully with imported brick.

Hollow tile and sewer piping have been manufactured from the Cretaceous shales of Niobrara and Pierre age.

Sand and Gravel—These deposits are plentiful. The big demand has been for road construction. Mortar, cement-tile and sandline brick manufacture require a fair amount. Some bottle glass was produced at Beausejour years ago. There is a possibility of development of the loosely consolidated sandstone of Black Island on Lake Winnipeg for the glass industry.

Lime—For years quicklime and hydrated lime have made a respectable contribution to the mineral production. The Devonian limestones at Oak Point and Spearhill and the Ordovician limestone at Tyndall, are burned when the market warrants. At Stonewall, 20 miles north of Winnipeg, dolomites of Silurian age are burned. The lime is in demand as a building material and is also shipped west to those pulp-mills requiring a magnesian lime.

Lime could be produced at many other localities if the market was greater.

Oil and Gas—Drilling has been carried on at many places. For some years natural gas has been used in small quantities at two places. The Benton and Niobrara shales of Cretaceous age are often bituminous, and are responsible for the many searches for oil.

The recent operations for oil have been in the Mafeking, Treherne and Grandview districts. Latest advices are that several wells will be drilled this spring. The Hudson's Bay-Marian Oil Co. has become interested and plans to have a large staff of geologists co-operating with the Geological Survey and the Topographical Survey in making a close study of the district.

Lithium—Lithium-bearing minerals were found in 1924 near Point du Bois on the Winnipeg river. An English syndicate now has control of the property and several carloads of ore have been shipped to Germany, England, and the United States. If the deposit continues to show up well, its development will depend only on market conditions, as it is only 40 miles from electric power and a railroad. It is one of the few lithium deposits on the continent. The main uses are in glass, storage batteries, and photography. Since this dis-

covery several other promising finds of lithium ores have been made not far away in similar pegmatites.

Coal—Lignite in considerable quantities is found in the Turtle Mountains. It is not of high enough grade nor in sufficient quantity to render mining probable except for strictly local consumption.

Salt—In the early days salt was recovered from the springs which occur over a wide area. At present no brine spring of sufficient concentration to render extraction of the salt profitable is worked, but a well of concentrated brine at Neepawa may furnish the basis for a salt industry.

Kaolin, garnets, feldspar and amber deposits are known, but none are worked.

On the whole the mineral industry is in a healthy condition. Scouts from the big mining companies are continually engaged in examining new properties, and are tying up many of them. We believe that mining will make large areas of non-agricultural land a highly productive part of the province.

Gold and Dross

(Continued from Page 15).

W. S. Sarnia, Ont.—No conservative estimate can be made at the present time as to comparative value of McIntyre and Noranda in a year's time. Both of these companies are good companies with excellent prospects which will no doubt be followed up in each case intelligently and energetically. McIntyre's chief metal is gold and Noranda's will be copper. We cannot tell what the market for copper will be in a year's time. It is possible that the bringing in of new producers will lower the price to a considerable extent.

C. N. Montreal, West, P.Q.—You are wise in desiring not to put all your eggs in one basket. Your C. P. R. and BELL TELEPHONE common and SOUTHERN CANADA POWER preferred are good investments, but the MAPLE LEAF ASBESTOS Bonds and MORTGAGE FINANCE CORPORATION, and FRONTENAC OIL REFINERIES stocks are speculative and not securities which you should purchase.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 6, 1927

Tales of Tintern

The Great Inter-Bachelor Boundary Dispute By Austin Campbell

THE fence wobbled—there now you have the gist—the very heart of the trouble.

Ordinarily no one would object to a fence wobbling a bit, if it had a mind to, especially such an old broken, tumble-down sort of fence. It is, however, decidedly difficult to understand why a picket fence—old or otherwise—would wobble in such a downright, wilfully perverse and obnoxious manner.

Equally difficult it is to believe that, just when the perversities of the fence had raised village affairs to a social, verbal and horticultural climax, this ancient landmark actually became the plenipotentiary of peace.

It was, therefore, a most remarkable and unusual sort of a fence. It swayed. It slithered from side to side and generally behaved itself in a manner most unworthy of its mission in life. In point of fact it had—for twenty years—rejoiced in an annual variation of—well, six inches. One year it would take up its position six inches inside the legal line of the Bridgenorth land. Next year its peregrinations might encroach six inches onto the Fotheringay garden; a total geographical error of twelve whole inches.

Tintern was torn with social turmoil!

Successive sons and daughters of the two houses had grown up, fought, flirted and frolicked beside the old fence, and gone their mysterious ways. Thus, and finally, as heirs of joint gardens, prim little Martha Emeline Fotheringay—spinster, and brusque Andrew Eneas Bridgenorth, bachelor, each of uncertain age and quite uncertain temper—but of very mid-victorian character, faced each other across this boundary line and bickered and disputed.

Yes, quarrelled—but, O, how courteously! O, how sedately! O, how politely!

Meggs, you remember, was the washerwoman in Tintern Village. She charred, alternate days, for Martha and Andrew, and was, therefore, intimately acquainted with Andrew's stiff Sunday collars and Martha's prim Sunday laces. Meggs was an inter-domestic authority—a sort of Deity of Soap Suds who, with fixed ablutionary ritual strove for peace.

I doubt if it ever occurred to the chaste Martha, or the dignified Andrew, that though they might maintain a rigid decorum towards each other in their respective gardens, yet, all the while—in Mrs. Meggs' wash tubs—their most intimate garments mingled in a warm companionship, anything but mid-victorian.

"Mercy, save us, the very idea!" How Martha would have blushed. "Brr—Humph." How Andrew would have thumped the ground with his gold headed ebony cane! But, then, Meggs was discreet.

According to Meggs, matrimony does not seem to have occurred to the patrician and arcadian souls of Martha and Andrew. The annual perversity of the fence, and the trim hedges of flowers that bordered it, appear to have been the all absorbing passion of their lives.

Not that either would descend to quibbling over an inch or two of ground—or an acre, more or less—for that matter, but the exact placement of the fence might disastrously affect one or other hedge. Golden-glow, swaying in one solid row of glory, was Martha's pride. Sweet peas, nodding in fragrant perfection, stirred Andrew's soul to ecstasy.

An inch or two east onto Andrew's side, would place Martha's golden-glow on the Bridgenorth free-hold and Andrew might, but "Brr—Damn me if I ever will!"—uproot them. An inch or two west onto Martha's side would leave Andrew's sweet peas at the mercy of his fair neighbor and Martha might—but, "Bless my heart, I never could!"—uproot them. The situation was pregnant with agricultural disaster.

Babes born in the town, had attained to manhood while the debate went on. Village captains and kings had held their little sway and departed, but Martha, always smiling, and Andrew, always gracious, continued the debate, while Tintern laughed, gossiped and wondered. Then came that famous Wednesday evening—and Thursday was to be a holiday!

Merely being Wednesday, may seem of no importance, but you must realize that, up to Wednesday, the dispute had been conducted upon a decorous and proper basis, subject always to the strict code of social ethics that governed their lives. On this particular Wednesday the argument started innocently, but, in the soft glow of that summer afternoon, it flamed into fury. Martha's silver clipping scissors were popped into her brocade reticule with an ominous determination.

"Andrew, I'm afraid I'm growing to dislike sweet peas," "Martha, the annual persistence of your golden-glow irritates me."

Straightening the precise set of her starched collar frill exactly down the middle of her black alpaca bodice, Martha gazed at her neighbor.

"Andrew, I consider sweet peas to be unworthy of you," "Golden-glow is really becoming noxious to me," Andrew replied, as he drove his digging fork into the soil and rose stiffly.

Martha actually sniffed at him and folded her hands at her waist.

"Sweet peas, Andrew, are such common things." O! but there was a meaning to her words. "Really," she continued with pointed emphasis! "Really, Andrew, sweet peas have no character! no character what-so-ever."

There was a silence in which seconds were centuries. Andrew flushed. Firm lipped, with fingers clutching the spading fork he eyed the pretty face of his neighbor across the offending hedges. He, Andrew Aneas Bridgenorth, to be accused—even if only by horticultural inference—of lacking in character! It was—well, it was confounding!

"Character!" Andrew spluttered. "Character—why Martha, I consider golden-glow to be a noxious, pernicious, plebian and bug-infested weed!"

A shocked and horrified gasp from Martha, was followed by an ominous pause, her countenance was suffused with blushes.

"Shame, Andrew, O! shame on you!" she expostulated. "What a horrid word. Insects, perhaps, but never—"



MISS KATHLEEN BURROUGHS
Daughter of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and Mrs. Burroughs, of Government House, Winnipeg.
—Photo by Campbell Studio.

She paused in entomological embarrassment, "but certainly never—er—"—another pause. Then breaking out hopelessly, she continued, "Insects, Andrew! insects you mean!"

Andrew scorned the social correction. His supreme vanity had been assailed; his precious character had been spoken of lightly. For once in his scrupulously decorous existence, he refused to prune his language in accordance with the accepted standards of his generations of squirely ancestors.

"Bugs, I say Martha!" he declared, folding his arms in rural determination. "Bugs I say, and bugs I mean; red, crawling, bugs!"

"No character! absolutely no character whatever," retorted Martha positively. Then gathering the loose folds of her anything but modern skirt, she prepared for flight to the old-world seclusion of her rigidly formal sitting room. Glaring his indignation Andrew pulled up the spading fork with sudden fervor.

"Red Bugs," he shouted after the retreating Martha. "No character," Martha flung back at him over her laced shoulder.

"Bugs!" "Character!"

There was a dramatic silence pregnant with storm. Martha, paused at the front porch of her home. "Mister Bridgenorth," she declared with stately positiveness, "Mr. Bridgenorth, you're a— you're a—" she paused—"I declare positively you're a silly boob!"

"Miss Fotheringay," responded Andrew, as he bowed stiffly over the manure fork. "You're a—you're a little gump."

Truly it was catastrophic; it was epochal; it was convention rending. Never, in all the years of their inter-boundary family history had an adult Fotheringay accused a Bridgenorth of being anything so modern as a "boob." Never before had a Bridgenorth deemed it necessary to upbraid a Fotheringay with the horrible appellation of "gump."

In one dismal, jazz-modern, slang-horrible swoop, the barriers of a carefully maintained old-world dignity crashed into mocking fragments.

Fences, flowers, fortunes, fame, and all that they held dear, were swept into the maelstrom of a ruthlessly modern world. A deserted manure fork, lying discarded on the soils of the Bridgenorth estate, marked the low-tide where Bridgenorth dignity had been assailed, while the descending sun of that Wednesday evening sparkled on a pair of silver scissors in a brocade reticule lying shocked and horrified on the grass, where they had dropped from the outraged fingers of this last descendant of a Fotheringay who had been called a "gump."

A botanical and entomological cataclysm descended upon Tintern Village.

In the days of their respective ancestors, duels had been fought and gentlemanly deaths had been died for less—yes much less.

But now, sans swords, sans faith, sans dignity, sans everything, Andrew strode in gentle dudgeon, while Martha walked in patrician dignity, both to their respective bachelor doors. They entered their respective bachelor houses decorously; closed their respective bachelor doors sedately; lit their respective bachelor lamps quietly; and

mounting their respective bachelor stairs, retired wisely, properly and virtuously to their respective bachelor bedrooms—while a merry beaming moon smiled down upon their respective hearts. O! wise moon! O! kind moon! O! good old moon! He knew! He knew!—that next day would be Thursday.

Early Thursday morning Andrew appeared, fresh and wholesome in his garden, to resume operations at the out-post of yesterday's conflict. Hardly had the manure fork disinterred a round half dozen shiny worms, when Martha appeared, resplendent in spritely starched collar and cuffs, with whitest of lace down her bodice. Dainty fingerless gloves protected her hands from the rough handle of a hoe. In silence they bent to their tasks, inherited from Father Adam. That their respective and adjoining gardens were actually in existence, was, of course, a fact, but that either would admit such geographic existence—today—was—naturally and socially—quite impossible.

Just how it all happened, appears to be one of Nature's—or rather of Love's—mysteries. Andrew says Martha spoke. "Martha says it was Andrew that first thought of it. However, both will admit that it was the strange silence of the day that affected them. Suddenly, they were looking across the rickety fence, each into the horrified eyes of the other and gasping their devout surprise.

"Andrew!" "Martha!" "It's Sunday!"

Hoe and fork, anger, flowers, and debate set aside for a more fitting day, they dashed to their respective homes to don the raiment of respectable devotion.

Not for twenty years, had the formal custom of Andrew's escorting Martha to the church been forgotten. Not in twenty years had Andrew been one minute early, or one minute late in knocking, with faultlessly gloved hand, upon Martha's immaculately polished door. For twenty years of Sunday mornings Martha had carefully adjusted her spotted veil over the outer corners of her spectacles and examined the tip of her nose for the least speck of wayward powder, while she listened for the crunch of Andrew's spat-clad feet upon the gravel of the walk to her door.

Poor Andrew, dear Andrew; always faithful; always on time; always taking Martha to church and escorting her home; always scrupulously observing each little detail of the stiff and formal code of social custom that ruled their lives—yet forever held them apart.

Poor little Martha, dear little Martha. Always waiting, heart aflutter, for Andrew's knock. Always expecting him to do the correct thing and always finding that he did—and, yet—

Poor Andrew! Poor Martha, and now—the conventions of years had been broken. Andrew had called Martha a "gump" and Martha had called Andrew a "boob" and both would be late for church as a consequence.

For once in their well regulated lives, the strict formality that attended church parade was forgotten, Martha's grey bonnet with its faded violets, was that smallest trifle out of true plumb. In fact it was perilously near to sitting with a perky jauntiness on her slightly silvered hair, as though it knew, well enough, that the day, not actually being Sunday, was a fitting occasion for a lark. Hastily

donned, the collar of Andrew's old Prince Albert, stood upright at the back of his neck, a sartorial error which, for once, on this day of haste, Martha failed to adjust.

For once, in twenty years Andrew was not sent back to get his rubbers, and for once in twenty years the joint heirs of the Fotheringay and Bridgenorth estates, proceeded to church forgetful of the unseemliness of haste and with their attention concentrated on devout speed.

It was the rector, divested of surplice and stole, who, came in hand, met them at the vestry door. Like children late for school, they eyed him querulously, half fearful of some ecclesiastical chiding.

"Why, isn't this Sunday?" began Martha breathlessly. "And, aren't we too late?" puffed Andrew anxiously.

Podds beamed on them. "No, no," he chuckled, imitating their excitement. "No, it is not Sunday and also, no, you're not too late."

Then, like children who have caught the sedate school-master turning cartwheels on the playground, their eyes gazed in amazement on a laughing Podds shorn of sabbatical solemnity.

"But, it is a holiday," Podds continued, with pointed emphasis. "Yes, it's a holiday and the very best possible kind of a day to be married on. I've waited for you for twenty years, and, still, you're not too late."

For the briefest part of a moment, Martha and Andrew gazed in wonder at Podds. Then Martha patted the grey bonnet to its proper and exact position on her head, and Andrew pulled his Prince Albert down to a stiff and wrinkleless perfection.

In his most hospitable tones Podds said, "Come in—come in, you children." Then Martha glanced at Andrew and asked, "Well?" and Andrew glanced at Martha and said, "Hum" and followed it by "Well?" And as there was no one else present to make any other comment Podds took a hand of each and led them into the Church.

No one, least of all Martha, could tell how the news spread, but you know how it is in a small village. A sort of tickerless-telegram seemed to broadcast the amazing news that Martha Emeline Fotheringay and Andrew Eneas Bridgenorth were actually in St. George's Church of Tintern Village ready to "Get Married."

All Tintern hastened to assist, and the records, or at least Village gossip, has it, that all Tintern did assist. How else could Martha and Andrew be properly and decorously and effectively married?

Naturally, Podds, had a hand—or rather a prayer book—in it. Then fat little Bartholomew Pattypan, the jeweller, hung up a cross-town Marathon record, when in three minutes, eight seconds flat—by Martha's watch—he waddled from the vestry door, one whole block to his store and back again—minus hat and coat and breath, 'tis true, but plus the necessary wedding ring and license.

Aude, the Sexton, rang the bell with the merriest of clatter, while Mrs. Pattypan played the organ. Luckily Mrs. Pattypan was in the church at the time though, as she was nearly stone deaf, she did not know what was happening, till Aude, thumping her on the back, persuaded her to switch the tune from, "Fierce raged the tempest" to the "wedding march," a musical feat which she accomplished with a chromatic suddenness that must have strained the bellows.

Finally, as I say, all of Tintern had their eyes and ears and tongues in it. For didn't Jairus Uglum, the proprietor of the livery and undertaking parlors, drive up to the church door with his old victrola, and team of dappled greys, and take the couple for a drive about town.

But it was Meggs herself—and who more fitting?—who showed to Tintern that the long dispute was at an end.

Aude was busy ringing the bell. Mrs. Pattypan was rolling out sonorous harmonies on the organ. Podds was beaming in the vestry door and Tintern was standing in a gaping semi-circle around Martha and Andrew, when, Meggs, good old washerwoman Meggs, broke the circle, and with arms full of flowers stepped up to the amazed pair.

"Sure now," she declared pointedly and in the hearing of all concerned, "Sure now, its swate pays and golden-glow. I'm thinking, that makes the perfect bouquet."

Can you imagine it? There was a sudden awesome, nerve-fracturing pause! And then—well, Andrew's somber face wrinkled with good nature. He took the golden-glow—the despised, bug—no, I mean insect-infested—golden-glow, from the rough hands of Meggs, and selecting one especial flower, fixed it gaily and graciously in his button hole.

Tintern gasped!

Then, Martha caught up the cluster of sweet peas. One glance she spared to the beaming Andrew, one glance she cast at the faces about her, then she buried her face deep into the blossoms. Next she fixed the flowers at her waist and placed her hand on Andrew's arm.

Tintern grinned!

Thus was the village made aware that the Great Inter-Bachelor Boundary Dispute was finally, formally, florally and forever settled—and by the very best possible kind of compromise.

Lucy

HOW many readers of the papers know Mrs. Stanley Baldwin's Christian name? A leader-writer in "The Times" (commenting on the problem of the titular description of married women) speaks of it as one "of serene beauty and inspiring association." The name is Lucy; and the associations range from a saint with beautiful eyes to the less spiritual Lucy Lockit of "The Beggar's Opera." Perhaps our favorite Lucy is the lady of "Richard Feverel"; our fathers' was no doubt the unhappy bride of Lammormoor. Most of the Lucys of literature seem to be unhappy; is that why the name has rather fallen out of favor?

The Porcelain Pavilion

Out in the artificial lake, there is a pavilion of gree, and white porcelain. It is reached by a bridge of jade, arched like the back of a tiger. In the pavilion friends in bright colored robes are drinking cups of cool wine together. They chatter and scribble verses, with tucked-up sleeves and hats pushed back. In the waters, where the reflected bridge seems a crescent of jade, the friends in bright colored robes are drinking, heads downward, in a porcelain pavilion.

—Li-Tai-Pe.

LONDON LETTER

THERE is plenty to talk about. The Royal Garden party takes place this week and everyone is praying for fine weather. As a rule the King and Queen do have fine weather, so far as a freedom from rain is concerned, but this summer we have had so many dull days that we want a really sunny one for this great gathering. Incidentally Canadians hardly realize how fortunate they are about the garden party at Buckingham Palace. The High Commissioner receives

Royal Party

have participated in the service on a spot which is hallowed for all time to the people of the Empire, to Canada not least.

Ernest Raymond who wrote "Tell England" has an eloquent article on the Menin Gate in the "Sunday Times". He ends with a suggested motto for the Gate, taken from Shelley's paean to Prometheus—

"To suffer woes which hope thinks infinite;
To forgive wrongs darker than death or night;
To defy power which seems omnipotent;

soon as the Season proper ended, is quite exploded. People with children must go away in August when the schools are closed, but nowadays others are quite bold in saying that they are at home and feel no reason to apologize, as in more snobbish or more conventional days. Motors have done much to break down the barriers between town and country, and there are many people who enjoy London when it is quiet and there are few engagements, either social or public. True I always feel sorry for the tourists who arrive here in August and miss the big gay functions of the London season, and the sight of so many charming and prominent people whose names they know, and I am also sorry that their shopping in August cannot be quite the best London shows, because the big firms are stock-taking; but the London sights remain the same whatever the season, so I am comforted.

Mr. Harper having discovered a beautiful park where once was squalor, demanded: "Where is the filthy bylane that rings to the yell of the trampled wife?" The constable seemed nonplussed. "Say it again," he suggested. I did and added "It's a quotation from Tennyson's 'Maud'." The policeman having enquired reasonably enough as to Maud's surname and explained that without it he could do nothing was then told by Mr. Harper that all he wanted was "where the vitriol madness flushed up in the ruffian's head."

The constable got a bite on the word vitriol. "They don't throw vitriol down here," he said, "suppose you try them foreigners down Soho way."

Mary Macdonald Moore

Holiday Song

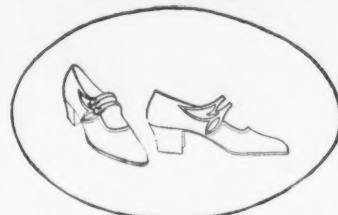
Come away
To the bay
Where the waves are dashing,
See them play,
Feel the spray
In our faces splashing!
Seagulls fly
Against the sky
On their sea course winging,
Hear their cry,
Shrill and high,
'Tis their way of singing!

Wavelets meet,
Golden sun above me,
Life seems sweet
And complete
Since you said you loved me!
—Leslie Oyley.

Glamour

TO-DAY, when so many inventions have exorcised wizards and spells beyond the belief of even the most credulous, we yet feel the glamor of poetry, the enchantment of music. The spell of glamor is upon us as we stand before a beautiful picture caught by the artist's dream. We are carried off to a different sphere, and for a brief moment we lose our

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identity. Generations of men have stood entranced before the sculpture of the ancients, and though these men are dust, the spell of these stone figures lives on in their children. The French, with their unerring instinct for effect have placed the Venus de Milo at the end of a long, narrow corridor, against the background of some dark cloth, but no cunning of man can heighten the beautiful simplicity of that ageless figure.

The glamor of the sky is known to all, and is as various as its many

aspects. The charm of an October afternoon, for example, with light clouds scudding across the sky, and a row of tall, slender trees standing sentinel, against the wind.—M. Black.

The storm is over, the land hushes to rest—
The tyrannous wind, its strength
fordone,
Is fallen back in the West
To couch with the setting sun.
Robert Bridges.



THE PRINCE AS A FILM ACTOR

The Prince of Wales before going to the Guildhall for the City's reception to the Duke and Duchess of York, visited the Pathe Film studio in Wardour Street and was filmed in a special scene for inclusion in the British Legion film, "Remembrance." H.R.H. is seen contemplating a Flanders' poppy.

each year a certain number of invitations for Canadians (the same thing applies to the Australians and people from the other Dominions) and as a consequence many have had a chance which is denied to thousands of English people of good social position. Not that they resent it. On the contrary I have heard many people say that they are glad the visitors from the Outer Empire should be asked to these important parties and have the opportunity of enjoying something so memorable as a garden party in the grounds of Buckingham Palace with the King and Queen as hosts and the younger members of the Royal Family present to add to the pleasure of the occasion.

ANOTHER gathering attended by a great many people connected with the other parts of the British Empire besides Australia was the reception this week to meet the new Australian High Commissioner, General Sir Granville Ryrie and Lady Ryrie. The party was given by Lady Cook the wife of the retiring High Commissioner, and though there were greetings for the new arrivals there were many farewells of real regret offered to the hostess and her husband. The Dowager Lady Jersey, president of the Victoria League, was among those present with Miss Gertrude Drayton, the well known secretary of the same organization, and Mrs. Baldwin who will soon be in Canada was another guest.

I MAKE no apology for referring again to the Menin Gate Ceremony which takes place in a few days. It is an occasion in which people in every part of the British Empire are deeply and pathetically interested. Incidentally one may refer to the fact that some regret has been expressed that the King himself is not to perform the opening ceremony. It is said, however, that His Majesty would have liked very much to be associated with this great event but felt that the honor should go to Field Marshal Lord Plumer who had been so closely connected with the Ypres Salient.

Great crowds of people are expected in Ypres and the neighborhood, for besides all those who are going independently or through the kind offices of various organizations, there are many who will travel on the chance of being able to hear and see something of what is going on. These people are warned that it will be almost impossible to approach the Gate as the crowds of ticket holders will have the first right. The interest in the ceremony is so intense that one can hardly wonder that many are willing to take a hot and crowded journey to Ypres merely to feel that they

To love and bear; to hope till hope creates
From its own wreck the thing it contemplates;
Neither to change, nor falter, nor repent;
This like thy glory, Titan, is to be
Good, great and Joyous, beautiful and free,
This is alone Life, Joy, Empire and Victory!"

THE programme for the visit to Canada of the Prince of Wales, Prince George, and the Prime Minister has been published in our newspapers so everyone is informed about the wonderful hospitality to be offered to these distinguished guests. Those of us who know Canada and her people are not in the least surprised to hear of the marvellous welcome prepared for the two Princes and the Prime Minister and Mrs. Baldwin, but one wonders if they will not find their visit almost too strenuous, with its round of entertainments, and its much travel. One can easily imagine the excitement and the delight in Canada at the thought of welcoming the Prince of Wales again, and from all one hears the pleasure will be mutual for the Prince has ever a warm spot in his heart for the great Dominion. Lord and Lady Hewart and the Hon. Katherine Hewart sail on August 6th for Canada, and various other important people from this side are coming from or going to Canada. Yet I still hanker for the men and women of moderate means to realize that a trip to Canada is not such an impossibility as they appear to think. And the value of more intercourse and more personal knowledge of countries and conditions is beyond all conception.

KING ALPHONSO, that most popular of royal visitors, has lately left and King Fuad of Egypt is still here. Piccadilly is to be torn up from end to end and re-paved and the tradespeople and hotels are very annoyed and anxious. The July sales are nearly over and after the first few people are wondering if they really did get bargains (in a great many cases they really did). Goodwood and Cowes are still to come off, and then all the people whose names figure in the gossip columns of the newspapers will be thinking of Scotland. But—and it is a big but—the old idea that "everybody" was out of London, automatically, as

London Talk

was out of London, automatically, as

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There's an added flavor in delicious desserts frozen in Frigidaire

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How fortunate at this season are the thousands upon thousands of housewives who enjoy the benefits of Frigidaire Electric Refrigeration! They find a new pleasure in entertaining—a new ease in planning luncheons and dinners—a new delight in preparing dainty dishes. Their favorite salads and des-

serts have an added flavor and deliciousness when frozen in Frigidaire. An ample supply of ice cubes can always be kept on hand.

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Distinguished Women of Earlier Days in Canada

The Beautiful Kate Horn
With Her Oceans of Golden Hair
Famous for Her Acting

by H. R. Morgan

WELL remembered in Montreal are the garrison theatricals which were produced and managed for charitable purposes by Mrs. John Wellington Buckland, in her earlier life Kate Horn, a celebrated American actress whose portrait hung in the Gallery of Beautiful Women in New York where she was termed "the beautiful Kate Horn, with her oceans of golden hair". The latter covered her to her feet and with her brilliant complexion, her sprightliness, great personal magnetism and remarkable histrionic gifts, combined to make her

States and there engaged in banking. To save a loan which he had made to a man who contemplated assuming the lease and management of the Theatre Royal in Montreal, he was in 1852 compelled to take over the play-house and in control of it he continued, with slight interruption, until his death in Montreal in 1872. Distinguished in appearance and courtly in manner, he was, nevertheless, retiring in disposition and grave in demeanor, the very antithesis in these respects of his vivacious wife. "John, why don't you talk more?"



MRS. J. W. BUCKLAND.

one of the favorites of the American stage 75 years ago. In 1846 she was thought to be the handsomest woman in New York.

Of Irish descent, "Pretty Kate Horn" was born on St. Valentine's Day about 1820 at the corner of Pearl and Duane streets, then a residential section of New York. Left an orphan at an early age, she was befriended by a neighbor, a Mrs. Timms, who was an actress and who took her to the theatre as her dresser. Thus there was acquired a love for the stage which culminated in Kate Horn's first public appearance, when only 15 years of age, as Miss Hardcastle in "She Stoops to Conquer" at Charleston, S. C. Her first metropolitan engagement was as a member of the Old Park Theatre Company where she was the friend and companion of Mrs. John Drew and where she associated with all of the great actors and actresses of the forties, including Charlotte Cushman, Clara Fisher Maeder and her sister, Mrs. Vernon, Thomas Barry, Edwin Forrest, John Gilbert and the elder Wallack. She was a versatile actress, equally at home in tragedy as she was in society comedy. As leading lady with Edwin Forrest at the Broadway Theatre, she made a most favorable impression and later she accompanied Charlotte Cushman to New Orleans where she played in Shakespearean rôles. In playing "Romeo" to Miss Horn's "Juliet", the great tragedienne once exclaimed: "Kate, if I only had your face!" "If I only had your talent!" was the immediate reply. Mrs. Buckland said more than once that when Miss Cushman grasped her arm in the witches' scene in "Macbeth", it actually made her blood run cold.

Perhaps the crowning achievement of the actress was at the National Theatre, Washington, in 1857 when she played "Mrs. Candour" in "School for Scandal" under the management of John Gilbert. This notable production was witnessed by President Buchanan, nearly all of the members of his Cabinet, and more than half of the Senators and Representatives.

On and off the stage she had numerous admirers and many offers of marriage from Englishmen of good family and members of the moneyed aristocracy of New York. Bouquets to which jewels were attached were often presented to her, but these she invariably returned. She was true to her first and only love, John W. Buckland, to whom she was married in Buffalo, N.Y., about 1850. He was an Englishman and a graduate of Heidelberg whose father held a position in the banking house of Rothschild, where he himself received his early business training. From Quebec, where he was in the counting-house of Pemberton Brothers, he went to the United

States and there engaged in banking. To save a loan which he had made to a man who contemplated assuming the lease and management of the Theatre Royal in Montreal, he was in 1852 compelled to take over the play-house and in control of it he continued, with slight interruption, until his death in Montreal in 1872. Distinguished in appearance and courtly in manner, he was, nevertheless, retiring in disposition and grave in demeanor, the very antithesis in these respects of his vivacious wife. "John, why don't you talk more?"

After the banker had turned theatrical manager in Montreal, Kate Horn became the leading lady of the company and as such she acted with some of the most celebrated members of the stage, for the period was the golden age of the drama in Montreal. The theatres in the United States being closed during the summer, many "stars" accepted invitations to appear at the Theatre Royal in Côte street which was given wide patronage.

It was Mrs. Buckland who coached the Garrison Amateurs, composed of officers of the regiments stationed in Montreal, a company which gave 38 performances from 1863 to 1868. Several noblemen and others who later distinguished themselves in the Army, among them Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, took part in the performance. For them no tickets were issued, all the guests being invited. Mrs. Buckland accepted no money for this coaching, but many lasting friendships were formed and numerous souvenirs presented, among them



MISS DOROTHY HARDY
Young daughter of Hon. Arthur C. Hardy and Mrs. Hardy, of Ottawa and Brockville.

a silver loving cup inscribed "From Gog, Tony and Sparkes".

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Buckland appeared but once upon the stage and then at a benefit performance. She retained her interest in the theatre and was for two or three years its manager. But it was not a success financially. Although the patronage was satisfactory, the entrance fee was small and the expenses were large. The result was that in 1875 she withdrew permanently from the Theatre Royal and retired to private life. But her interest in things theatrical did not cease, and when the Montreal Social and Dramatic Club was organized in 1880, she was induced to leave her retirement to become its manager. The original members of this club were Mr. and Mrs. Melbourne Tait, the latter afterwards Sir Melbourne Tait; Mrs. M. E. David, Mrs. Macnider, Miss Wheeler, Miss Estelle O'Brien, Miss Ethel Foote, Miss Kilby, Miss Bethune, Miss Ives, Miss Pin-geneault, Roswell Fisher, Sydney A. Fisher (later the Minister of Agriculture for Canada), Leopold Calaneau, Charles J. Clouston, Percival Tibbs, S. S. Cummins, A. D. Braithwaite, Claude L. Wheeler, Alex. Strathy and Arthur Simpson. This company produced several plays during a period of ten years and realized, besides expenses, from \$7,000 to \$8,000 for various charities. On May 17, 1881, a complimentary benefit was tendered Mrs. Buckland, two plays being given by the full strength of the company and with much ability.

The closing years of "pretty Kate Horn's" life were spent in contented retirement in her house in Dorchester street, Montreal, where she was surrounded by the friends whom she had made during her long association with the Theatre Royal. In recounting her early trials and later successes and in repeating long passages from the rôles which she had taken lay one of her chief pleasures. On September 10, 1896, when she had almost reached the age of 80 years, she died in that city. Although a devout Roman Catholic, she was buried by special request and arrangement by the side of her beloved husband in Mount Royal Cemetery under a profusion of flowers in which the tribute from the Montreal Social and Dramatic Club took first place. True to her sympathetic and kindly nature, she left the sum of \$1,000 to each of two needy families and \$14,000, all told, to charitable institutions.

Dress and the Red Haired Woman

BECAUSE red hair is less frequent than hair of any other color, women who possess "Titian" tresses must remember that they naturally make them conspicuous and, in consequence, they are well advised to wear clothes that are as inconspicuous as possible. Otherwise their appearance will be garish rather than distinctive, says Dorothy Ward, the noted actress.

At one time it was the fashion to henna the hair if one had not got natural red tresses, but this fashion seems to be in abeyance at the moment. Consequently, I—and probably many other red-haired women—have the uncomfortable feeling that everybody is looking at one if one is crowned with "flaming glory," and I therefore always endeavor to choose clothes which will attract as little attention as possible.

For morning wear navy blue is my favorite color. A plainly cut frock with a touch of white at the neck and wrists and a plain, close-fitting navy blue hat is my choice. Black is always chic and decidedly becoming to red-haired women, so in the afternoons a frock of black georgette or other soft material is an ideal toilette. A white gown is my favorite for dinner or dance, while to break the monotony I sometimes wear one of pale green or flesh pink.

Red-haired women should never choose a gown of a bright color. I have sometimes heard the opinion expressed that any shade of green is becoming to women of my coloring, but I do not agree. Emerald or bright jade are colors much too crude to be worn successfully with red hair.

In "The Apache" I most unfortunately had to wear a blouse of Venetian red in some of the scenes. My dressmaker tried to comfort me by telling me that it was the shade in which artists loved to paint Titian-haired women...but I refused to be comforted. I think any shade of red clashes terribly with my hair.

Care also should be taken in the choice of jewels. Ornaments should be as few as possible, or, as in the case of bright colors, the effect will again be garish. Women should let their hair be the one brilliant note in their toilette, and avoid flashing stones of any kind. Pearls are always permissible, and their soft sheen is most becoming against the white skin of which red-haired women are usually the lucky possessors.

Unfortunately few red-haired women are blessed with dark eyelashes and eyebrows, so they should aid nature by darkening them artificially. They should, however, use rouge very moderately. If they are naturally very pale the slightest touch of pink is all that is necessary, but more often than not it is better to rest contented with the complexion nature has given them than to risk spoiling their appearance altogether by applying artificial color unskillfully.

Frequent shampooing is very necessary to red hair. I wash my hair twice a week, because the hair so

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quickly loses its bright color unless
it is kept quite free from dust and
grease.

O ruddier than the cherry!
O sweeter than the berry!
O nymph more bright
Than moonshine night,
Like kiddings blithe and merry!
Ripe as the melting cluster!
No lily has such lustre:
Yet hard to tame
As raging flame
And fierce as storms that bluster!

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two days and nights aloft. A similar
connection may be made at Owen
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and charm, a restful and refreshing
break in the westward journey and
the service is irreproachable. Ask
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The Beauty Men Admire

Is natural beauty—which to thousands means "that schoolgirl complexion"—kept and guarded in this simple way

NATURAL skin loveliness is the clever woman's goal. For she knows that this alone true attractiveness is gained.

For that reason, present-day beauty culture is based on natural rules in skin care—soap and water, a clean skin, pores kept free of beauty-destroying matter.

The only secret is in knowing which soap to use, to be sure that only a proved complexion soap touches the face. A good complexion is too precious to risk to any other sort.

Thus, millions, advised by beauty authorities, use Palmolive and no other on their faces, a soap made of rare cosmetic oils, a soap made to be used freely, safely on the skin.

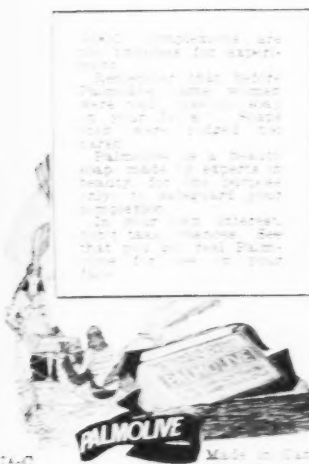
The rule to follow in guarding a good complexion is your goal.

So, largely on expert advice more and more thousands of women turn to the balm of Palmolive, used this way.

Wash your face gently with soothering Palmolive Soap, massaging the latter softly into the skin. Rinse thoroughly first with warm water then with cold.

If your skin is inclined to be dry, apply a touch of good cold cream—that is all. Do this regularly, and particularly in the evening.

Use powder and rouge if you wish. But never leave them on over night. They clog the pores, often enlarge them. Blackheads and disfigurements often follow. They must be washed away.



Do not use ordinary soaps in the treatment given above. Do not think any green soap is as represented as Palmolive and Palmolive is the same as Palmolive.

And it costs but 10c the cake! So little that millions set to do for their bodies what it does for their faces. Obtain a cake—then note the difference one week makes.

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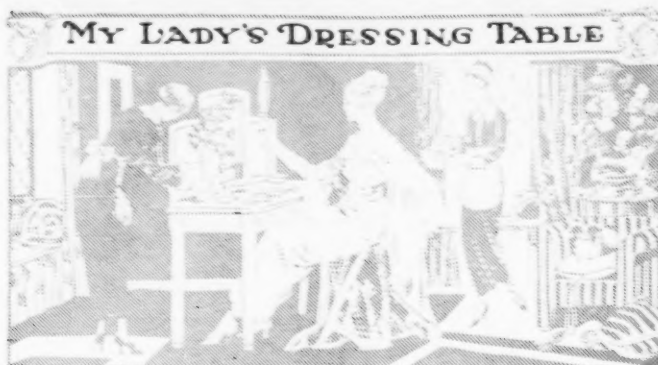
"I regard a corn as excess baggage, as silly as the troubles carried by the Old Man of the Sea."

So writes the lovely Mae Murray of the screen.

"It takes gumption to get rid of some liabilities. But with Blue-jay at the corner drug store, there is no alibi for a corn."

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THE New Blue-jay THE SAFE AND GENTLE WAY TO END A CORN



My Lady's Dressing Table

AN ENGLISH writer thus philosophizes concerning the summer skin:

Summertime so far as personal beauty is concerned brings its special advantages—and disadvantages. One takes more exercise in the summer, which is a great help, and it is easier to eat the right kind of food in hot weather—the fresh fruit and salads which are so good for a clear skin, and one naturally drinks more cold water, which is not perhaps as sufficient as it should be.



The Rain Coat no longer possessed by the great French Fashion Designer, Pauline, from Paris, reflects the silhouette of the season in seaworthy blue-tinted silk.

dreams are always used and if one never exposes it to brilliant sunshine without a carefully applied film of cream and powder as protection.

Another serious effect of summer sunshine on one's good looks is that it is apt to cause the appearance of lots of fine little lines around the eyes and mouth caused by the wrinkling of the face when reflected sunlight strains the eyes.

A skin that is well cared for will not fine as quickly as that which is not. And for extra protection the shady hat and the sunshade are things to which I always pay my faith.

Eyes by the way need as much attention as the complexion in hot weather and an occasional eye-bath is thoroughly to be recommended not only as a beauty-preserver but as a measure that aids in the bad many a headache.

Hair requires constant attention all ways, and especially in the summer. Shampooing is very attractive and it may save a few minutes when it comes to arranging one's hair, but it takes more time and trouble to keep perfect and a shampooed head may be perfect. I find in hot weather that my hair needs shampooing more often, and summertime seems to take the life out of it so that it requires more attention in the way of brushing and cleansing and occasionally a good tonic.

A contented disposition, of course, is a most important factor in pleasant looks.

Have a happy mind, live simply and sensibly, and as far as possible, keep your face turned to the bright side of life. And the brightness you look towards will surely be mirrored in your eyes and on your countenance.

I don't like artificiality in any form, nor anything exaggerated, but I do think every woman should make the very best of herself. So if her eyebrows are too thick for beauty, a little judicious plucking may be good, and if she is very pale in hot weather, a faint color, cleverly applied, may make all the difference. But it must be done unobtrusively—and in the privacy of the boudoir, not in the public restaurant.

My ideal of Beauty? Well, that is not an easy question to answer. Beauty, after all, is not altogether dependent upon features, a flawless complexion, glossy hair, clear bright eyes, and a graceful carriage. All these can do much to enhance the appearance of any woman, but even if she is blessed with the full complement of them, Beauty, being the elusive thing that it is, can escape her still. It really all falls back upon charm—that indefinable quality, lacking which a beautiful woman brings upon closer acquaintance the same disappointment as a rose that lacks a rose's perfume.

Correspondence

B. S.—Of course, you can wear yellow to advantage if you are a brunette. You will find pink and rose becoming units. Beware of pale blue or pale green, however. Indeed, if your face and neck are "done a deep brown," it would be well for you to avoid the pale or pastel shades, and choose instead those of the tangerine or wine-colored order. A "brown beauty" is obliged to be restricted in her choice of colors; yet there is no one more charming than a brunette in becoming attire. Choose cream rather than white, and remember that the black-and-white combination, so popular this year, suits almost everyone. In fact, it has been almost a "maquisette summer" and the autumn seems likely to see much black-and-white.

Femine—So you are troubled with blackheads—and mean little pests they are, creeping about on the forehead and around the nose and making themselves very much at home. I do not know just how they may be banished in a hurry, but I am sure that they may be urged to depart. Wash the face at night with tepid water and a good soap. Gently squeeze out the blackhead and dab the spot with eau de Cologne or witch hazel. In the morning, use a cleansing cream instead of soap and water, and a touch of skin tonic will also do good. In fact, I am a great believer in skin tonic and think

that it freshens one very much before going down town for a shopping tour or facing the perils of an afternoon tea. You will find the blackheads vanish if you treat them firmly.

Midget—So you are only five feet tall and are tired of being called little woman. Well, as we have passed the days of "Alice in Wonderland" when you would waver a few inches to your height by nibbling a piece of mushroom, you must have some other means for adding something to your apparent height. You must be careful about your dress fabric, for instance, and should not select anything of startling pattern. Flairs would mean your destruction—and so would any flowered design. Simple goods are your safest policy. If you have long hair have it dressed high and not elaborately. Whatever you do, watch your weight for the little woman who is fat is not pleasant to behold, and remember that a little woman who is daintily dressed is charming indeed.

Valerie

Women and Vanity

WE SEE women universally jealous of the reputation of their beauty, and frequently look with contempt on the rare with which they study their complexion, endeavor to preserve it, to supply the bloom of youth, regulate every ornament, twist their hair into curls, and shade their faces from the weather. We recommend the care of their natter part and tell them how little addition is made by all their arts to the graces of the mind. But when was it known that female goodness or knowledge was able to attract that officiousness, or inspire that ardor, which beauty produces whenever it appears? And with what hope can we endeavor to persuade the ladies that the time spent at the toilet is lost in vanity, when they have every moment some new conviction, that their interest is more effectively promoted by a ribbon well disposed, than by the brightest act of heroic virtue?

Samuel Johnson.

We may be practically certain that when a certain sort of lady has learnt all the wisdom of Asia, she will be even sillier than she was before.—H. C. K. Chatterton.

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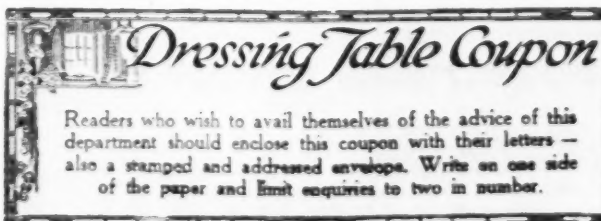
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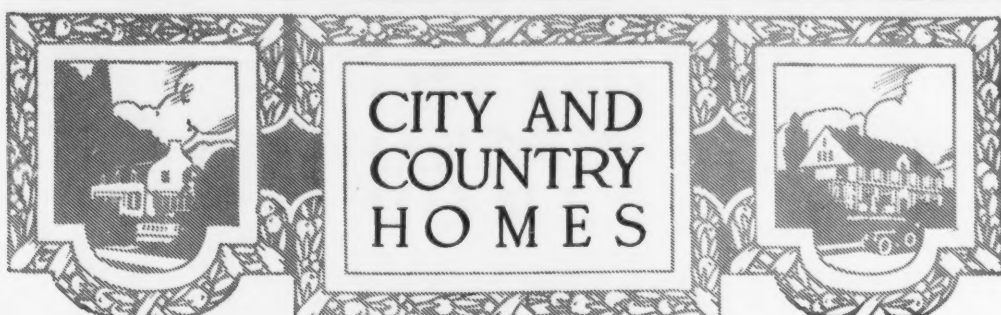
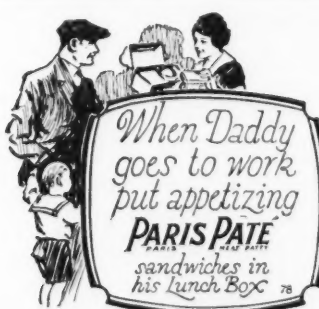
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August in the Garden

KEEP up the garden morale even though midsummer is here. See that tall plants are staked. Keep dead flowers picked off daily, and dead leaves, twigs, and dying ends, especially those of iris.

Cut always from the effects just going, and not from those to come. Favor the latter by extra water, fertilizer, and cultivation. We like best the plants just about to flower, for anticipation is more keen than realization. Just now we are looking for late phlox, and after that hardy aster:

grown leggy, to induce fall bloom. Cut hollyhocks to the ground.

Transplant any seedlings of hollyhock, Delphinium, sweet-william, which have come up in the garden. Save seeds of annuals for next year.

Feed dahlias liquid manure or ammonia water (one tablespoon, to one gallon water) after the buds form. Disbud daily, removing all but the central bud. Mow the lawn from different directions every time, and often enough so that it is not necessary to rake up clippings.

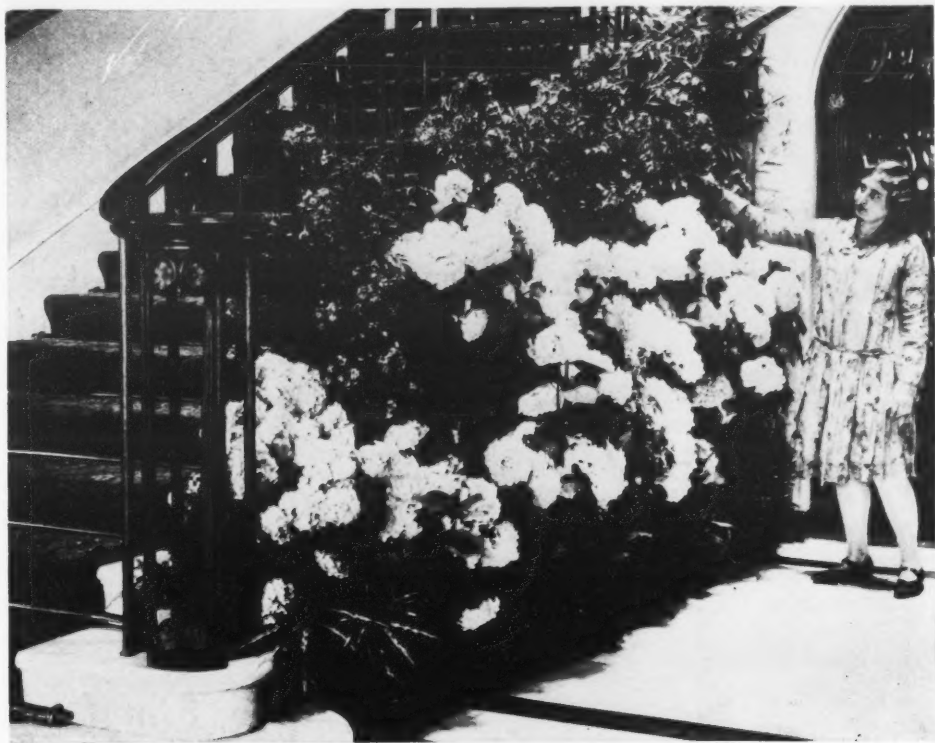
Sow cover crops in vacant spots in the garden.

Sow bush-beans up to mid-August; also beets, carrots, turnip, lettuce, spinach, endive, radish.

For squash-borer, slit the stem of the vine, destroy the borer, and bury the injured stem in the earth to heal it. Spray melons with Bordeaux mixture.

Take geranium cuttings.

Sow inside seeds of cyclamen, calceolaria, cineraria, primrose, pansy seed, Viola cornuta, and forget-me-not.



FLOWERS FROM CANADA TO ENGLAND FOR THE CANADIAN DOMINION DAY CELEBRATIONS
100,000 blooms arrived in London this summer for decorating the Canadian Government Buildings and general distribution. Special bouquets were made up to be sent to the King and Queen. Photo shows a young lady helping to decorate the Canadian Building for a recent reception with some of the flowers.

and boltonia. Asters look promising for a long time before they bloom, and their bloom is comparatively short. With special attention to varieties asters will give six weeks of bloom, however. When they are divided, save outside stalks for next year's bloom and discard centre stalks.

Order new bulbs and take time to make a bulb plan. Make this on a separate sheet from the perennial plan, by setting tracing paper over the perennials the bulbs go among. Have a blueprint made of the tracing to get a durable plan. Remember that too many late bulbs are apt to make the garden unkempt in July and August and to interfere with summer effects, whereas the early bulbs look all the better for the green of perennials just coming up.

Divide narcissus four years old. Tulips and other bulb stems should be thoroughly ripened and cut down by now. Sow seeds of forget-me-nots where bulbs are, for next year's ground cover.

Plant Madonna lilies and iris. Cut down and weed plants of *Viola cornuta*, *Campanula carpatica*, pansy, sweet alyssum, and nepeta which have

Coquelicot phlox is weedy in growth, but clear cherry red in color, and better in a mixed perennial border than the common Beacon phlox, which verges on magenta red.

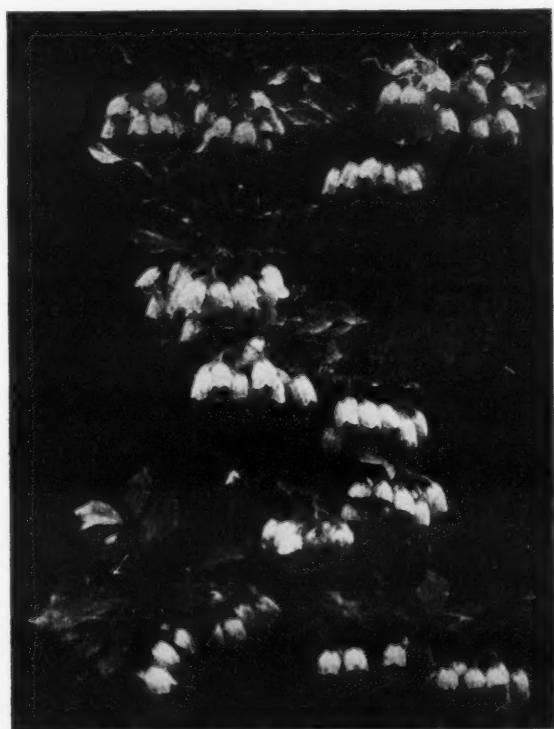
Chinese larkspur is a great help to the midsummer bloom, and blooms until frost.

To prevent brown spot in the lawn, spray with Bordeaux mixture or Chlorophenol or other disinfectant. Clip hedges.

Plant evergreens and broad-leaved evergreens. Use six inches or more of well-rotted peat at the bottom of each hole. When setting big evergreens with big balls of earth, have the peat well tamped so that plant will not settle too deep. Its crown should be only as deep or very slightly deeper than when it was in the nursery.

Put bichloride of lime on pools to kill mosquitos. Spray arsenate of lead (6 lbs. to 1 gallon of water) for young brown-tailed moths, which hatch in August. Spray oil and water (1 to 30) for spruce galls.

Prune blackberries and raspberries by cutting the fruiting canes to the ground.



THE HORIZONTAL TIERS OF E. CAMPANULATUS.

A Trellis For Sweet Peas

A PERMANENT removable trellis for sweet peas can be made with little trouble as follows: Get the required length of poultry netting, of about three feet in width with a large mesh, and as many five-foot sticks of an inch and a half in thickness, or thereabouts, as the length of netting may need, for uprights at each end and at three-foot intervals between. Round sticks, such as old broom and mop handles, are better than squared ones; and such handles are of about the right length for the width of netting, with a sufficient end for secure setting in the ground. Also, round sticks are much easier to insert into the meshes, by which means they are attached to the netting, which should be firmly stapled into the tops of the sticks or else caught over screw-hooks screwed into the tops of the uprights. The ends of the netting should be neatly trimmed and carefully fastened to the outer uprights the full length of the edge. After having inserted the sticks at the end, turn them—wire and all—once, and then tack wire down at intervals. If ground ends of uprights are creosoted they will last longer, and such a trellis should last several seasons if taken up, cleaned, and put carefully away when the vines have finished blooming; also a neatly stretched wire trellis is far more satisfactory for sweet peas, giving each little reaching tendrill something individual to attach to,—while certainly it makes a much nicer appearance than a string affair, as well as being much more durable. All discarded broom, vacuum cleaner, and mop handles are thus brought into a second and attractive service, and the trellis-making job does not have to be done over each year.

Lime and the Dianthus

THE family of Dianthus, to which belong the hardy Pinks and the ever popular Sweet-william, distinctly likes a diet flavored with lime. To attempt to grow its members in a soil that is acid is to court failure that will be more or less serious in proportion to the degree of acidity.

Under favorable conditions the Dianthus are among the most satisfying of all plants. Beauty of foliage and blossom, variety and often fragrance are some of their assets. They are good for cutting, for the rock garden, for the front of the hardy border, for dry-laid walls, path edgings and many other special purposes.

It is Real Economy to buy—

Chase & Sanborn's HIGH GRADE TEAS

One pound of our tea brews over 250 cups, because all the flavour of the growing leaf is sealed in the air-tight packages.

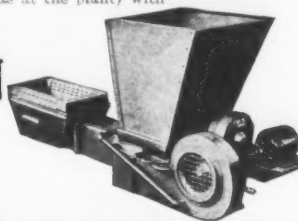


Sold only in quarter, half and one pound packages.



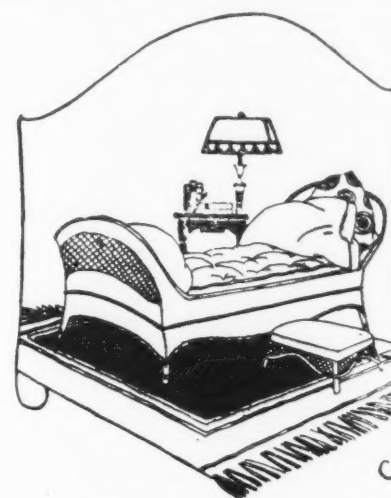
The IRON FIREMAN Automatic COAL BURNER

Besides this they are saving labor costs and eliminating smoke as well as obtaining ample even heat and power at all times under all loads. Why not get the facts? ALLEN GENERAL PRODUCTS LTD. 15 TORONTO ST. TORONTO 2



Cut fuel costs by Automatic firing

Progressive business men, alert to new economies, are saving from 15 to 50% on fuel costs alone by firing their boilers (at home as well as at the plant) with



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And safeguard the health of your family by thorough cleansing. Think how much dust and dirt is tramped into your floor coverings day after day.

Our process of dusting and shampooing has proved most successful for every kind of rug and carpet.

Oriental receive our special care.

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A very necessary precaution in summer

THE cleanness of the closet bowl is important at all times of the year. But it is especially important in summer. You need to be very sure that it is purified, often.

Use Sani-Flush. Sprinkle it into the bowl, follow directions on the can, then flush. Every stain, mark and incrustation is gone. Foul odors are banished. And the hidden, unhealthful trap is purified too.

Easy to use, of course. And the use of Sani-Flush has taken the drudgery out of every necessary duty. Harmless to plumbing connections. Keep a can of it handy.

Buy Sani-Flush in new punch-top can at your grocery, drug or hardware store; or send 35c for full-sized can.

Sani-Flush

Cleans Closet Bowls Without Scouring

HAROLD F. RITCHIE & CO., LTD.

Toronto, Canada

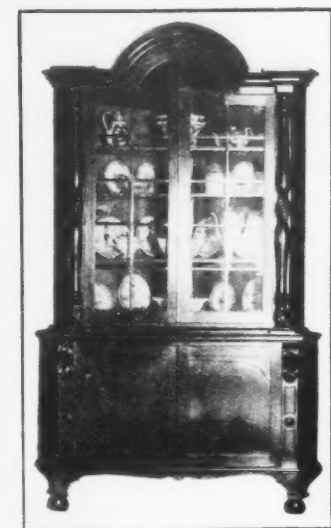
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INSTANTLY, makes them appear
longer, thicker, more lustrous.
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New York, N.Y., for a free trial bottle.

Announcements
BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS - MARRIAGES - DEATHS
\$100 PER INSERTION
All Notices must bear the Name and Address
of the Sender.

BIRTHS
THOMAS - at the Wesley Hospital,
Toronto, on Tuesday, July 26th, 1927, to
the wife of Rev. R. H. Thomas, a
daughter.

ENGAGEMENTS
The engagement is announced of Miss
Sarah Margaret Everett, youngest
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Everett,
of Ingersoll, to Mr. Harold Joseph
Hamilton, only son of Mr. and Mrs.
Wesley Hamilton, of Cheshamville. The
marriage will take place early in August.

The engagement is announced of Edna
Ann, daughter of Mrs. Martin McCarron,
and the late Martin McCarron, to Dr.
Harold Hamilton Halloran, son of Mr. and
Mrs. Edward J. Halloran, of Toronto, the
marriage to take place quietly in
September.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Matthew,
Georgetown, Ontario, announce the en-
gagement of their daughter, Louise, to
Mr. James Kevin Taylor, son of Mr. and
Mrs. S. Clarke Taylor. The marriage to
take place on September the third at St.
Andrew's Church.

Stonehaven

Steenhiv's an awf'le place
Wi' the sea at its chin,
An' cauld fens on its blind bree
When the gales blow in.

Steenhiv is stane deif

Wi' the waves and the gears;
Een weel wi' suns o' rain
But owre haired for tears.

An' Steenhiv's waur nor that—
God gar it droon!
For its curst wa's stand yet
Tho' ma ship's gane doon!

—Violet Jacob

Do not work the ground until it
crumbles. It should be moist but not
too wet. Better seed a few days late
than seed in badly-prepared soil.
Sandy loam is ready a week earlier
than heavy soil.



Spencerwood, Quebec, beautifully
decorated and arranged for the
important occasion, was the scene of a
brilliant event on Saturday night of
last week, when His Honor the Lieut.
Governor of the Province of Quebec,
Hon. Narcisse Pérodeau, and Mrs.
Frank McKenna entertained at a State
Dinner in honor of Their Royal High-
nesses the Prince of Wales and Prince
George and the Right Hon. Stanley
Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great
Britain, and Mrs. Baldwin. Among the
guests were the staff of their Royal
Highnesses, Vice-Admiral Sir Lionel
Halley, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C., L.E.,
C.B., Brigadier-General J. F. Trotter,
C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E., D.S.O.,
Major the Hon. Piers Leach, Captain A.

An interesting event in connection
with the delightful dinner and recep-
tion given at Spencerwood, Quebec, by
the Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Narcisse
Pérodeau, and his daughter, Mrs.
Frank McKenna, in honor of H.R.H.
the Prince of Wales, of H.R.H. Prince
George, and of the Hon. Stanley Bald-
win, Premier of Great Britain, and Mrs.
Baldwin, was the debut of Miss Yvette
McKenna, daughter of Mrs. McKenna,
and grand-daughter of the Lieuten-
ant-Governor, Miss McKenna, who has
been for over a year in France, was
presented to Their Majesties at
Buckingham Palace at the June Court.

Elizabeth Baroness Shaughnessy, and
her daughters, the Hon. Mrs. Redmond



MRS. HEWITT WILLIAM E. PEPLER
Who before her marriage this season was Frances Emily, daughter of Mr.
and Mrs. E. N. Bate, of Warren Road, Toronto.
—Photo by Ashley & Crippen

P. Lascelles, M.V.O., M.C., Captain
Gordon and Mrs. Munro, Mr. Brandon
Monro, Sir Ronald Donald Waterhouse,
Hon. Charles Rhye and Mr. Harding,
the Federal Ministers and their wives
and the Provincial Ministers and their
wives. After dinner a reception was
held, the guests being received by His
Honor the Lieuten-Governor, Mrs.
McKenna, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales,
Prince George, and Miss McKenna.

Mrs. McKenna was smart in white
georgette with pearl and rhinestone
detail, and Miss McKenna, who made her
debut, was charming in pale pink with
silver. These present included Right
Hon. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister
of Canada; Hon. L. A. Taschereau,
Prime Minister of the Province of
Quebec, and Mrs. Taschereau; Miss
Juliette Taschereau, Colonel and Mrs.
George Vanier, Colonel and Mrs. Benoit,
Miss Magdeleine Hebert, Colonel and
Mrs. Broussau, Colonel F. Stanton,
Colonel Poppleau, Colonel and Mrs.
Courtland Paves, Miss Frances Preston,
Hon. P. J. Paré and Miss Marcelle
Paré, Mr. and Mrs. P. Kernan, Hon.
Lucien and Mrs. Cannon, Sir Charles
and Lady Fitzpatrick, Sir Lomer and
Lady Gouin, Hon. Gerard Power and
Mrs. Power, the Misses Patricia and
Doreen Power, Messrs. William and
Gaven Power, Mr. and Mrs. Horner
Pérodeau, Mr. and Mrs. Jean Pérodeau,
and Mrs. Arthur Pérodeau. Mr. and
Mrs. Pugsley, Mrs. Saint-Jacques, Miss
Yvette Saint-Jacques, Mr. and Mrs.
Edward Pope, Hon. and Mrs. Galipeault,
Hon. and Mrs. Pérodeau, Major and
Mrs. C. G. Power, Miss Winifred
O'Connor, of Ottawa; Colonel and Mrs.
John Price, Miss Willa Price, Mr. and
Mrs. John Burdall, Mr. and Mrs.
George Parent, Mrs. W. R. G. Holt of
Montreal, Mrs. E. Devlin, of Ottawa;
and the Misses Mary and Ellen Devlin,
Mr. and Mrs. Donald Atkinson, Captain
Joly de Lotbinière, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur
Price, Mr. Charles Delagrave, Senator
Casgrain, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Casgrain,
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Taschereau.

Brig.-General C. J. Armstrong and
Mrs. Armstrong, of Wolseley Barracks,
London, Ontario, formerly of Montreal,
are at Carillon, Quebec, and will return
to London about the end of August.

Madame L. A. Taschereau, wife of
the Prime Minister of the Province of
Quebec, was hostess on July 30 at a
luncheon in honor of Mrs. Stanley
Baldwin and her daughter, Mrs. Gordon
Munro, at the Quebec Golf Club. The
invited guests were Mrs. Frank Mc-
Kenna, Lady Allan, Lady Price, Lady
Williams-Taylor, Lady Lemieux, Lady
Fitzpatrick, Lady Turner, Lady Gouin,
Lady Forget, Mrs. John Burdall,
Madame Honore Mercier, Madame
Archambault, Madame Lucien Cannon,
Mrs. Frank Ross, Madame Georges
Parent, Mrs. Gerard Power, Madame

Colonel and Mrs. W. G. Barker and
their daughter are again in Toronto
after a sojourn in Muskoka.

Mr. George Howland and his two
daughters, Betty and Cecil, who have
been resident in the South of France
for several years, are returning shortly
to Canada and will be in Toronto.

The Lieuten-Governor of Manitoba
and Mrs. Burrows entertained recently
at dinner at Government House, Win-
nipeg, in honor of the Hon. Arthur and
Mrs. Howard, of London.

Hon. Arthur and Mrs. Howard, of
London, who were in Montreal last
week, on their way west, were enter-
tained at a dinner party at the Motor
Country Club, Winnipeg, on Thursday
night.

Mr. and Mrs. Strathearn Hay, of
Toronto, were recently week-end guests
of Colonel and Mrs. Claude Morgan in
London, Ontario.

Miss Waddie, the charming young
daughter, of Mrs. Norman Perry, who
has been in England for some time, will
make her debut this Autumn in Tor-
onto.

Major and Mrs. H. B. MacDougall
and Mrs. A. E. O'Leary of Montreal, were
in Toronto for the Polo games between
the Toronto and Montreal clubs last
week.

Mrs. Robert J. Christie, of Toronto,
who recently returned to Canada from
England and was the guest of Lady
Allan while in Montreal, is at St. An-
drews-by-the-Sea, where Miss Kath-
arine Christie has joined her.



MRS. H. L. McLENNAN
Formerly Miss Edythe Christie, Regina.
—Photo by Weekes Studio, Brandon.

Galipeault, Madame Georges Vanier,
Madame Marois, Mrs. John Theodore
Ross, Madame Jules Tessier, Madame
Nichol, Mrs. Lennox Williams,
Madame Terreau.

Miss Betty Francis, of Toronto, is
visiting Mrs. Scott Griffin at Kirkfield.

Hon. Randolph Bruce, Lieuten-
ant-Governor of British Columbia, and his
niece, Miss Helen Mackenzie, who
arrived in the *Empress of Australia*
recently, were guests of Col. George S.
Cantile, and attended the garden party
at Senator McDougall's residence in
Montreal, in honor of Their Royal
Highnesses the Prince of Wales and
Prince George. They left for the West
the same night, stopping off for a day
or two at Ottawa, Toronto, and other
cities on their way to Victoria.

Sir George Fairbairn, Governor of
Victoria, Australia, and Lady Fair-
bairn, are in Victoria, B.C., for several
weeks, and are staying at the Empress
Hotel.

Brig.-General L. W. Shannon, of
London, Ontario, who is having a trip
of several weeks to the Coast, was at
the Empress Hotel, Victoria, recently,
and is returning home by Emerald
Lake and Lake Louise.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillip G. Kiely were in
Montreal from Toronto to attend the
garden party given by Senator and
Mrs. W. L. McDougall at their resi-
dence, Braeside, on Sunnyside Avenue,
on Monday afternoon of this week in
honor of Their Royal Highnesses the
Prince of Wales and Prince George. Mr.
and Mrs. Kiely were guests of the
latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. W.
McDougall, St. Mark Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Fleming, of
Toronto, are at Minneconashene.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Williams, of
Toronto, have with them their married
daughters and sons-in-law, Dr. and
Mrs. Armstrong Spence, of New York,
and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Maxon, of
Detroit.

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Only fresh tea is good tea. For this
reason the month and year of packing
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HELEN'S HOUSE OF CORSETRY
300 DANFORTH AVENUE
IS THE BEST PLACE TO CHOOSE YOUR
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IS BECAUSE Mrs. McCombie has adhered to the highest ideals in
business—to be fair and just, to serve and satisfy, to attain the
name of "success" only through integrity and industry.

For Lunch or Picnic—
Our chefs are without equal in the art
of baking delicious French and Danish
Pastry.
A wide variety of dainty tasty pieces,
carefully cooked to a high standard of
quality and flavor.
Just the thing for Lunch or Picnic
parties.

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"The Stores of Quality"

THE HAWKING SHOPS LIMITED
88 BLOOR STREET, TORONTO
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Suits and Mandarin Coats very attractively decorated in floral
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EDDY'S
WHITE SWAN
Toilet Roll

Snow-white, velvety soft and very absorbent.
Each roll of White Swan is completely wrapped,
assuring a perfectly sanitary tissue.

This Eddy Toilet Roll will add distinction to your
bathroom. Each roll contains 80z.—full weight.

Make sure
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Swan label
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the name
EDDY on
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MULL CANADA

THE E.B. EDDY COMPANY



The Prime Minister of Ontario and his Cabinet are giving a dinner at the King Edward Hotel on Saturday, August 6, in honor of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

The Toronto Polo team, Colonel R. R. Marshall, Mr. Allen Case, Mr. H. A. Laidlaw, and Mr. Bruce King have been playing a series of games this week in Cobourg, with the Montreal team. The games started on Monday.

Major and Mrs. Knox Leet, Mentone, South of France, are the guests of the latter's mother, Mrs. McParland, in Toronto, and are sailing with her on August 25 for England.

Thursday afternoon of last week began the Montreal-Toronto series of polo games at the Woodbine, the score being 7-9 in favor of Montreal. There was a very large attendance of spectators among whom were, General Sir William Otter, Colonel and Mrs. Lockhart Gordon, Mrs. Ogilvie of Montreal, Mrs. K. H. Marshall, Mrs. Ewyn Francis, the Misses Francis, Mrs. D. L. McCarthy, Miss Anna McCarthy, Mrs. Allen Case, Mrs. H. B. MacDougall, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Lyn Plummer, Mr. Clarence Bogart, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Phippen, Major Bowle, Mr. Bruce King, Colonel Walker Bell, Colonel and Mrs. Norman Perry, Mr. and

Colonel and Mrs. J. B. MacLean of Toronto, were passengers in the S.S. Empress of Australia, which arrived in Quebec on Sunday.

Mr. W. Herbert Cawthra is again in Toronto after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. George Larratt Smith in Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Batten McPherson of Toronto, are sojourning at Minicongashene.

A very large number of interested spectators attended the wonderful exhibition games by the English Ladies' Tennis team, which consisted of Mrs. J. J. Hill, Miss Joan Fry, Miss C. R. Sterry, Miss E. H. Harvey, and Miss Betty Nuthall. The games took place at the Toronto Tennis Club and a most delightful time was spent watching these skilled players. Those present included General Sir William Otter, Mr. and Mrs. W. Herbert Cawthra, Colonel Henry Brock, Miss Mildred Brock, Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Bruce, Colonel and Mrs. Norman Perry, Major Hearne, Miss Peggy Hearne, Miss Mona Hearne, Bishop Browning, Colonel McCrimmon, Miss Yolande Croft, Miss Nash, St. Catharines; Mrs. D. L. McCarthy, Miss Constance Wilson, Dr. C. Campbell, St. Catharines; Mr. Richard Southam, Mrs. H. C. Strange, Mrs. Rathbun, Miss Jeanette Rathbun, Miss Anna McCarthy, Miss Isobel Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Bremner, Dr. and Mrs. King Smith, Miss Betty Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Griffin, Miss Ada Mackenzie, Miss K. Strickland, Mrs. Maybee, Jamaica; Miss Lorna Somerville, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. H. Cassels, Mrs. W. Davidson, Mr. Monroe Grier, General Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Tice Bastedo, Miss Stephanie Bastedo, Major D. R. Larcombe, England; Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Coke, Mrs. Marlow, Mr. and Mrs. Silva, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. F. Andrews, Mr. Gregory Moritt, Mrs. George Kirkpatrick, Mr. H. Coulson, Mrs. A. P. Burritt, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Vall, Dr. and Mrs. Goulding, Mrs. A. Murray Garden, Miss Alida Starr, Mr. Hugh Dawson, Miss Jean McPherson, Miss Adelaide Moss, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. MacDonald, the Members of the "Montreal Polo team, Miss Maynard Grange, Mr. Hartley Holmes, Mr. A. Macdonald, Mrs. Bickie, Mr. Hedley Mack'em, Miss Jean Burritt, Dr. and Mrs. Harold Towell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Nunn, Miss Helma Farquerson, Mr. Donald Farquerson, Miss C. B. Morden.

Mrs. Wallace Nesbitt of Toronto, who is at her summer place on the Georgian Bay, has with her as guest, Miss Alice Fuller.

Mrs. George E. Harcourt, with her children, is spending the summer at Clear Lake, Muskoka.

Mrs. Allan Marks is again in Toronto after a visit to Mrs. Philip Toller of Ottawa, at the latter's summer place at De Grassi Point.

Major and Mrs. J. Osler of Bronte, are sojourning at the Georgian Bay.

Mr. A. B. Strathy of Toronto, is at the Cascade Hotel, Metis Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Willes Chitty, of Toronto, are visiting the Misses Lucy and Elizabeth Ashworth, of Roxborough Street East, Toronto, at the latter's cottage at Stoney Lake. Miss Lucy Ashworth recently returned from a visit to Miss Eleanor Fleury, who is in Muskoka.

Mrs. D. L. McCarthy of Toronto, entertained at tea on Friday afternoon of last week for the Montreal and Toronto polo teams.

Miss Phyllis Cassels of New York, is the guest of Mr. Justice Logie and Mrs. Logie at Point au Barril. Mrs. Robert Cassels, who has been visiting the Misses Hagarty at Chestnut Park, Toronto, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Bonnard are again in Toronto from Lake Champlain.

Miss Augusta Fleming of Toronto, is spending the summer with her parents, Mr. O. E. Fleming, K.C., and Mrs. Fleming at their summer place at Goderich.

Mrs. E. C. Coleman and Miss Edith Coleman, of Toronto, are sojourning in Muskoka.

The English Tennis Team, including Mrs. J. J. Hill, Miss Joan Fry, Miss Betty Nuthall, Miss G. R. Sterry, Miss E. H. Harvey and Major Larcombe were guests at luncheon of the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Ross at Government House, Toronto, on Friday of last week.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Ross, the latter in pale pink voile with lace and embroidery, pink mohair hat, and pearls for ornament, and Miss Isobel Ross in peach colored crepe, received the guests, who included a number



Lovely Lenci Dolls from Sunny Italy

(A) Tom's trying to look like a handsome Italian cavalry officer with that hobby horse and soldier cap. When you see him—well, you'll not sleep a wink till he's yours! At \$25.00.

(B) Don't you love her frilly felt skirt—and the lovely pigtail! She's felt from the tip of her toes to her sun-bonnet, and she's done up in pink and green. At \$12.50.

(E) Curls add such dignity to this young lady, who has travelled from Italy in an ensemble suit of felt. It's in beige with vivid orange and black colorings. Her bonnet matches. At \$16.50.

(C) You'd think she was a little Russian girl if you saw her frock with queer cut-out patterns. Aren't her curls wonderful? At \$10.95.

(D) A saucy little minx, but you couldn't help loving her. She's wearing a sleeveless felt frock, a coat, and felt hat in shades of green and black. At \$9.95.

Recent shipments from Lenci include cunning Hats, Bonnets and distinctive street Ensembles for kiddies of two to six years.

—Infants' Department, Third Floor.

The Robert Simpson Company Limited



MISS MARION MOORE IN BRIDAL ATTIRE
Miss Moore is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Moore, of Toronto.
—Photo by Ashley & Crippen

Mrs. John Reynolds Totten was hostess at a bridge luncheon, at the Empress Hotel, Victoria, recently, when delicately tinted sweet peas from the garden were the decoration. The guests were, Lady Barnard, Mrs. John Galt, Mrs. Archer Martin, Mrs. H. B. McGivern (Ottawa), Mrs. Walter C. Nichol, Mrs. Hermann Robertson, Mrs. Othout, Mrs. F. W. Hartley, Mrs. J. M. Ambery, Mrs. C. P. Hill, Mrs. A. C. Burdick, Mrs. Alexis Martin, and Mrs. Wesley Davison.

Mr. and Mrs. Gavin Ogilvie, of Montreal, were the guests in Toronto of Mrs. Charles Lindsay for the polo games.

Mr. and Mrs. Karl Haas are at Lake Simcoe where they have taken a house for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Parmenter are again in Toronto after a motor trip to Montreal, Grand'mere, and Ottawa.

Miss Alice Hagarty of Chestnut Park, recently returned to Toronto after visiting Mrs. S. C. Norworthy at Magog, Quebec.

Mrs. James Elmsley of Kingston and her daughter, Miss Nina Elmsley, came to Toronto on Monday of this week to visit Mrs. Elmsley's mother, Mrs. Melfort Boulton.

Mr. Gordon Cameron returns to Toronto on Saturday of this week after several weeks spent at Banff and Vancouver.

Mrs. Christopher Spencer, of Bexhill-on-Sea, England, who is visiting in Toronto, has been the guest of her cousin, Mrs. J. J. Ashworth.

Mrs. L. Goldman, of St. George Street, Toronto, and her daughters, the Misses Marion and Beatrice Goad, have lately returned to Toronto after an extended Mediterranean trip of some months. They also visited England. Mr. L. Goldman, who went via the Pacific to New Zealand, Australia, Egypt and England, has also returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew MacLean, of Toronto, are summering at the Royal Muskoka.

Mrs. Allan Case of Toronto, leaves this week for a sojourn at Cacouna.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan J. McDougall of Toronto, with their daughters, the Misses Marie and Nancy, and Mr. Philip Wellsman, of Toronto, varied their journey to Jasper Park by staying at Minaki Lodge, Minaki, Ontario, for a short time.

Miss Elsie Johnston and Miss Evelyn Allan of Toronto, are the guests of Miss Persis Seagram, at Metis.

Captain Keith L. Carruthers is again in Ottawa after visiting his parents, Professor and Mrs. Adam Carruthers, of Huron Street, Toronto.

Sir Charles and Lady Cleland, of Glasgow, Scotland, are in Toronto for the Educational Congress.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenholm Moss of Toronto, left by motor on Saturday last to spend several days in Montreal and Quebec.

Mrs. Arthur King, Miss Peggy Hearne, Mrs. Fulton Buntain, Georgetown, Mrs. R. A. Laidlaw, General and Mrs. A. H. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Rawlinson, Colonel and Ian Sinclair, Mrs. John McCaul, Mr. Gerald Larkin, Mrs. Charles Lindsay.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Cawthra and their daughter, Miss Isobel Cawthra, are at the Lake of Bays.

Major and Mrs. Heather of Kitchener, are in Ottawa for the ceremonies in connection with Their Royal Highnesses visit.

Mr. Justice Ferguson and Mrs. Ferguson Burke, of Toronto, are spending a few weeks at Kennebunk, Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. Grayson Burruss are guests of Mr. Edward Seagram and Miss Eleanor Seagram at French River.

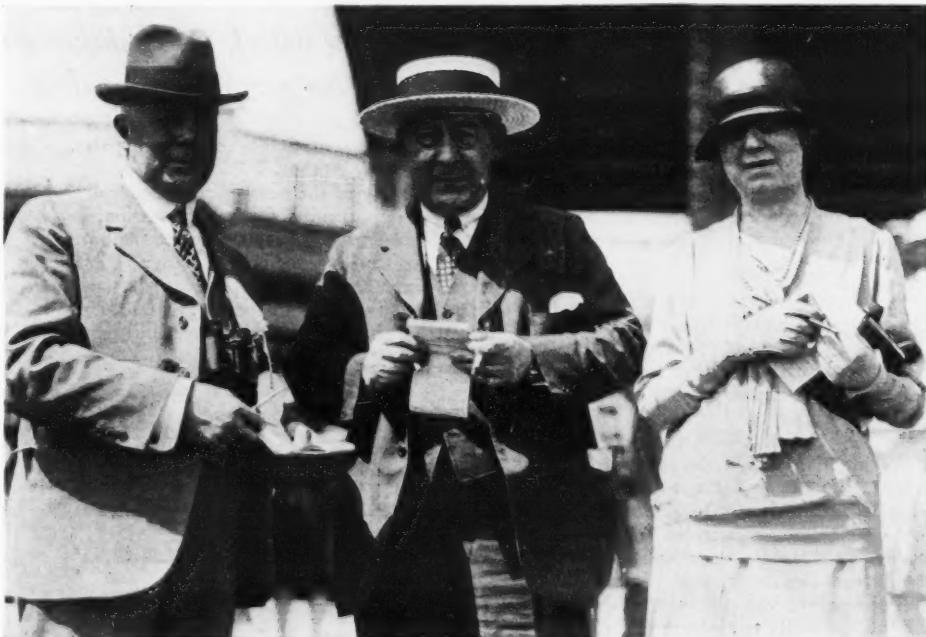
Miss Ruth Porter of Toronto, is the guest of Miss Alida Starr, at the Georgian Bay.

Mrs. Walker Bell and Mrs. O'Connell are again in Toronto after a week's visit to Mrs. A. E. Beck at Beaumaris, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Beatty of Toronto, who have been visiting Mrs. Calderwood in Barrie, are the guests of Sir Thomas and Lady White at Sagamore, Muskoka.

Mrs. A. H. C. Proctor of Toronto, and her children are at Bon Echo.

Mrs. Alfred Caulfield of Toronto, and her son are visiting Mrs. Caulfield's father, Sir Evan Jones, at Fishguard, Wales. They will return to Toronto at the end of September.



AT THE HAMILTON JOCKEY CLUB RACES
Mr. Henry Leggat, of Vancouver, Mr. W. B. Champ and Mrs. Champ, of Hamilton.
—Photo by Annie G. Mulholland.

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Mrs. Patrick Campbell Deflated

MR. THESIGER was once acting with Mrs. Patrick Campbell in Edinburgh. A rather dilapidated fly used to convey them to and from the theatre. "One night, when she went to the stage door to see whether her conveyance had arrived, she found a small knot of people hanging round the entrance.

"There are thousands of people waiting to see me come out," she exclaimed, excitedly, and settling her hat at a more becoming angle, and draping her cloak carefully, she posed by the carriage door so that everyone could see her well, and then said to me in deep, stagey tones, 'You get in first.' I replied in a high

Cockney voice, "Ow now, you get in first Hamme," and this time it was the great actress who was deflated."

IN deciding to celebrate her birthday by giving a children's party the Queen has set an example which is sure to be followed by other mothers. In fact, children have never been so much in fashion as they are now, and mothers of well-mannered and attractive little girls and boys have as many invitations to come with as those with debutante daughters. I hear that there was a Punch and Judy show at Buckingham Palace for the small guests, as well as other entertainments dear to their hearts.




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Use Johnson's Baby
Cream to relieve rough-
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order.



Sir John Asser, Governor of Bermu-
da, and Lady Asser, who have been in
England arrived in Montreal on Sunday
last, passengers in the *S.S. Ausonia*.
They were guests at the Mount Royal.

Mrs. Emmanuel Devlin, of Ottawa,
has been spending ten days at Spencer-
wood, Quebec, guest of Mrs. Frank Mc-
Kenna.

Lord Waverley and his daughter,
the Hon. Rosemary Hall Walker, of
London, England, who arrived in Que-
bec on Saturday in the *S.S. Empress of
Australia*, were in Montreal on Monday
of this week, and were guests at the
Mount Royal Hotel.

Miss Doris Sherwood is again in Ot-
tawa after some weeks spent at Kings-
mere Lodge, Kingsmere.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, of Ottawa,
was in Montreal last week guest for a
few days of Senator J. P. B. Casgrain.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Price recently
returned to Canada in the *S.S. Mont-
calm* from England.

Mrs. Watriss of New York, recently
arrived at Murray Bay, where she is
the guest of her mother, Lady Williams-
Taylor.

When the members of the English
Tennis Team arrived in Ottawa recently
they were met at the station by the
president of the Ottawa Tennis Club,
Mr. P. D. Lyons; Mr. Frank Beard, the
secretary; Miss Norma Bremner, Miss
Phoebe Grierson, Miss Hove McManon,
Miss Lillian Steers, Mr. Douglas Blair,
Mr. Charles O'Connor, and Major N.
Bird, who accompanied them, to the
Chateau Laurier, where they were
guests. Following the luncheon at Gov-
ernment House, the visitors spent an
hour at the Rideau Tennis Club, on
Monday evening they were guests of
honour at a small dance in the club
house.

His Excellency the Governor-General
and Viscountess Willingdon, with a
party from Government House, the Uni-
ted States Ambassador to Canada, Mr.
W. Phillips, and M. S. Phillips, and the
Right Hon. Sir Robert and Lady Bor-
den, were among those present on Mon-
day afternoon of last week at the
Rideau Club to witness the match be-
tween the English Tennis Team and
the members of the local team.

Mr. and Mrs. Eric Brown were re-
cently guests at luncheon at Govern-
ment House, Ottawa.

Lady Macdonell and Miss Alison C.
Macdonell, who recently returned from
a visit to Calgary, are at Metis, guests
of Lady Macdonell's sister, Mrs. T. E.
Merrett.

Mr. and Mrs. John McKay, of Perth,
Ontario, have announced the engage-
ment of their youngest daughter, Jean
Ruth, to Mr. Thomas A. Bourgaize, of
Montreal. The marriage will take place
at Perth, on August 15.

His Excellency the Governor-General
received the Most Rev. Monseigneur
Audrea Cassel, apostolic delegate, at
Government House, Ottawa, early last
week.

Senator Casgrain of Montreal, gave a
dinner on Monday night of last week
at his residence for his guest, the Hon.
Rodolphe Lemieux, Member of the In-
stitute of France. The guests included
Lord Atholstan, Sir Lomer Gouin, Sir
Henry Thornton, Hon. L. A. Tascher-
eau, Hon. J. L. Perron, Senator W. L.
McDougald, Mr. E. W. Beatty, Mr.
Aime Geoffrion, Mr. L. B. Cordeau, Mr.
Frank P. Jones, Mr. K. Gordon Stra-
chan, Mr. Umberto Casgrain and Mr.
Randolph Casgrain.

Miss Louise de Lotbiniere Harwood of
Montreal, is at Lac St. Joseph, guest of
Mrs. Jules Duchastel de Montrouge.

The Misses Mary and Eileen Devlin
of Ottawa, are visiting in Quebec, guests
of Miss Marie Blanch Devlin.

Mrs. D. S. Mackenzie is again in
Montreal after an extended visit in the
far West.

Sir Montagu Allan of Montreal, spent
last week-end at Seaside House, Metis
Beach, where he was joined by Lady
Allan, who motored from Cacouna with
a party including Mrs. Hammond, Mrs.
Henshaw, Miss Ewan and Miss Grace
Patterson.

Mrs. J. C. Watson of Montreal, is the
guest at Metis Beach of Mrs. C. A.
Hodgson.

Mrs. W. G. Fraser, Mrs. D. P. Cruick-
shank, Miss Frances Sharpe and Miss
Helen Paget, members of the Royal
Ottawa Golf Club, were in Kingston
last week to play in the golf tourna-
ment.

The marriage of Miss Beatrice Tas-
chereau, daughter of Mr. and Mrs.
Robert Taschereau, of Montreal, to Mr.
Holley Keefler, son of Lieut-Colonel
and Mrs. J. K. Keefler, will take place
on Wednesday, September 14.

Miss Babs Drayton of Ottawa, is vis-
iting Miss Rosemary Bursall at
Cacouna.

Lady Loomis and sons, Mr. A. T.
Loomis and Master J. G. M. Loomis, of
Montreal, have been spending a fort-
night at Lake Memphremagog, where
Mr. D. McKay Loomis joined them for
the week-end. Lady Loomis returned
to Montreal for the garden party on
Monday of this week.

Lady Drummond is again in Montreal
after a sojourn of several weeks in the
far West. Master Guy Drummond, who
accompanied his grandmother to the
Coast, returned with her.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. McCrea, of Guelph,
are at the Boule Rock Hotel, Metis
Beach.

The engagement has been announced
in Halifax of Miss Dorothy Page,
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Page,
to Mr. Chauncey Bangs, of Ottawa, son
of Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey W. Bangs.
The marriage will take place in the
early autumn.

Lieut-Colonel and Mrs. W. Barnard
Evans and Miss Margaret Evans, of
Montreal, were in Quebec for the week-
end. Later they motored to Metis,
where they will spend several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus MacIntosh are
again in Outremont after spending sev-
eral weeks in Europe. Mr. and Mrs.
MacIntosh were passengers in the *S.S.
Australia*, which brought their Royal
Highnesses the Prince of Wales and
Prince George and the Premier of Eng-
land and Mrs. Baldwin to Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Dawson of Tor-
onto, and their son, are at the Cascade
Hotel, Metis Beach.

Lady Schreiber of Ottawa, is at the
Seaside House, Metis Beach.

At their summer residence in Roth-
say Park on Saturday afternoon, Lt.-
Colonel and Mrs. Beresley Armstrong
were hostesses at a delightful verandah
dinner and bridge party at which the
guests were Mr. and Mrs. John M.
Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Bruce,
Mr. and Mrs. Heber Vroom, Mr. and
Mrs. H. W. Frink, Mr. and Mrs. Walter
Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S.
Bowman, Mrs. Maurice Forbes White,
Mr. George Harding and Mr. Mortimer.

Miss Mary Gregory of Fredericton, is
the guest of Miss Margaret MacLaren
in Saint John.

The Misses Sidney Smith, Saint John,
entertained most delightfully at lun-
cheon on Wednesday afternoon in honor
of their niece, Miss Ellen Keator of
Halifax. Fifteen guests were present
and bridge was played, when prizes
were presented to Miss Viola McAvity
and Miss Frances Robinson.

Mrs. Royden Thomson of Saint John,
is visiting her mother, Mrs. Chipman, in
Toronto.

Miss Nora Eaton, daughter of Mr.
and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton of Toronto, is
visiting her aunt, Mrs. Arthur N. Car-
ter, and Mr. Carter in Saint John.

Mrs. Busby and Mrs. George K. Mc-
Leod entertained very charmingly at
dinner on Thursday at their residence,
Wellington Row, Saint John, in honor
of their sister, Mrs. Hazen Hansard of
Montreal, who is spending some weeks
in the city. The guests included Mrs.
Hansard, Lady Hazen, Mrs. W. W.
White, Mrs. John M. Robinson, Mrs.
Harold C. Schofield, Mrs. W. E. Foster,
Miss Mabel Sidney-Smith, and Miss
Sidney Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Robinson of Tor-
onto, were week-end guests of Mayor
and Mrs. White at Lowood, the sum-
mer home at Rothsay of the Mayor.

Mrs. J. Gilmor Brown of Fredericton,
and her daughter, Mrs. Malcolm Scovill,
with her two small children, of Cleve-
land, Ohio, are spending two months at
Riverside, New Brunswick.

His Honor the Mayor and Mrs. White
entertained Lord and Lady Willingdon
at the Golf and Country Club at River-
side, N.B., on Tuesday, when the guests
included only members of the club. It
was a delightful function and the beau-
tiful pleasure resort was never seen to
better advantage. The floral decorations
were exceedingly beautiful. Tea was
served at five o'clock in the dining room
of the club house with Mrs. Sherwood
Skinner and Mrs. H. F. Puddington
presiding. Orchids, yellow lilies and
larkspur ornamented the tea table as
well as a number of tall silver candle-
sticks with lighted pink candles. Those
who assisted in the dining room were
Mrs. Roydon Thomson, granddaughter
of the late Sir Leonard Tilley, and
whose mother, Mrs. Chipman of Tor-
onto, occupied a prominent place in
the recent Confederation celebration at
Ottawa; Mrs. Walter Harrison, Mrs. F.
B. Schofield, Mrs. John McIntyre, Mrs.
F. J. Harding, Mrs. Douglas V. White,
Miss Addy, Miss Edith White, Miss K.
Bell, Miss Audrey McLeod, Miss Alice
Tilley, Miss Ruth Starr, Miss Elizabeth
Foster, Miss Jean Angus, Miss Eleanor
Angus, Miss Ruth Harrison, Miss
Frances Gilbert, Miss Elsie Gilbert, Miss
Elizabeth Armstrong, Miss Rachel Arm-
strong, Miss Frances Robinson, Miss
Margaret Henderson, Miss Peggy Jones,
Miss Florence Puddington, Miss Daphne
Paterson, Miss Hilda Shaw, Miss Fran-
ces Drury, Ottawa; Miss Lois Fair-
weather, and Miss Viola McAvity.



MISS M. GAULT
Daughter of Mrs. Leslie Hamilton Gault.
From the painting by Dorothy E. Vicaji, of London, England.



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